"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow fair, colder; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,864. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ARMISTICE NOW ON RUSSIAN FRONT; RUMANIA REPORTED SEEKING PEACE; GERMAN BLOWS DENT BYNG'S LINES

CONGRESS OPENS; MEMBERS FAVOR WAR ON AUSTRIA

President's Address Today Is Awaited to Learn Course He Favors Following.

INITIAL SESSIONS BRIEF

Senate Adjourns in Honor of Husting's Memory and the House Soon Follows.

MILITANT SPIRIT SHOWN

Program Not Yet Framed, but Legislation to be Largely Confined to War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—War atmosphere pervaded the Capitol today when the second session of the 65th Congress—the War Congress—opened on the stroke of noon. In Senate and House the uppermost impulse was the vigorous carrying on of the war with all the legislative force Congress could give it.

On both sides of the Capitol the prospect of an early declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and the other allies of Germany so as to make a clear-cut issue with the Central Powers was discussed. Democratic and Republican leaders united in favoring quick action by Congress which would align Germany's allies as enemies of the United States.

But Congress wants to hear what President Wilson may say about Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria in his message to Congress tomorrow. If the President fails to urge action against German's allies, the disposition of Congress, it was said by leaders today, will be to take the initiative, unless the Executive makes it known that there are diplomatic reasons why such procedure at this time ought not to be undertaken.

The President, it was suggested, might have reason to believe that an avoidance of a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary might keep open the path to advantageous peace terms with Germany at the opportune moment. The oft-recurring reports that Austria-Hungary is tired of the war and that this influence might tend to bring about an earlier end to the war were argued in support of this theory.

The Administration has come to the conclusion, it was learned today, that even if the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestion of an effort to bring peace were placed directly before the United States Government it would be wise to ignore it. The Administration is entirely out of sympathy with the proposals of Lord Lansdowne or with any effort to bring peace now. While the details of the address which President Wilson will deliver before Congress tomorrow are carefully guarded, no doubt is felt in Washington that the President will come out flatly for a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the determination to continue hostilities until the German autocracy has come to an end.

There is expectation that in his address the President will make an allusion to the current display of pacifist tendencies which may be construed as a repudiation of Lord Lansdowne's suggestions. But beyond that he is not expected to go, so far as taking any notice of Lord Lansdowne is concerned. The Administration looks upon the Lansdowne incident as closed with respect to its bearing on this Government.

Opening Sessions Brief.

Congress did no legislative work on the first day of its war session. Both houses came to order at the tap of the gavel at 12 o'clock. After the usual preliminaries, committees were appointed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark to inform the President that Congress had come together and would await his message. This the President will deliver in person at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow.

The Senate session lasted fourteen minutes, adjournment being taken then on motion of Senator La Follette out of respect to the memory of Senator Husting, his former colleague from Wisconsin, who was killed in a hunting accident six weeks ago. The House took a recess for half an hour soon after getting together, so that the joint committee might formally notify the President. Upon the return of the House committee the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Of the sixty-seven Senators who responded to the roll call, not one appeared to have any definite idea as to the war program Congress was to undertake. Democrats and Republicans alike said there would be no coherent idea for legislative work until the President's message had been delivered. Everywhere the opinion was expressed that Congress would attack the war problems with the one aim to win the war. Huge war schemes, involving the expenditure of billions of dollars, will be taken up with this spirit predominant.

That a strong sentiment exists in Congress for a declaration of war against Germany's allies was evident in talks THE NEW YORK TIMES had with various Senators. Three outstanding reasons were advanced for this:

1. A general sentiment throughout the country to carry on bitter warfare against Germany and the countries fighting with it, so as to make war against the common enemy.

2. It would afford the means of classifying as enemy aliens the subjects of not only Germany, but its allies, and in that way enable the Govern-

Continued on Page 3.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS. 4 steel trains via shortest route; booklets. Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

France Gives High Praise to Our Engineers at Cambrai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—High tribute to the gallant conduct of the American army engineers in France who were caught in the German encircling attack on the British lines near Cambrai, is paid in an official communication from the French Government received here tonight by cable. The communication follows:

We must remark upon the conduct of certain American soldiers, pioneers and workmen on the military railroad in the sector of the German attack west of Cambrai on Nov. 30. They exchanged their picks and shovels for rifles and cartridges and fought with the English. Many died thus bravely, arms in hand, before the invader. All helped to repulse the enemy. There is not a single person who saw them at work who does not render warm praise to the coolness, discipline, and courage of these improvised combatants.

THIRTEEN BILLIONS IN NEW BUDGET

Estimates Submitted to Congress for Another Twelve Months of the War.

EXPECTED TO BE EXCEEDED

Amount Asked Is Five Billions Less Than Total of Current Year's Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—During the second year of American participation in the war against Germany the estimated budget of the United States Government will be $13,504,857,939.64, including sinking fund requirements and the cost of postal service. Deducting these the total budget for the fiscal year which will begin July 1, 1918, and end June 30, 1919, will be $13,018,726,594.64, but the probabilities are that Congress at its present session, as at the last session, will exceed these estimates in its appropriations.

The budget for the fiscal year 1919 was submitted to Congress by Secretary McAdoo, upon the reassembling of Senate and House at noon today, as required by law, in the annual "Book of Estimates." The sinking fund requirements are estimated at $153,814,000 and the postal service will cost $331,818,345.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1918, exclusive of sinking fund requirements and postal service, aggregated $13,128,606,516.57, but the actual appropriations for 1918 aggregated $18,396,361,267.59, exclusive of $60,745,000 for the sinking fund and $331,851,170 for the postal service, which, when added, made the grand total of appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 aggregate $18,788,960,437.59.

Eleven Billions for War.

For the War and Navy Departments the estimates for the fiscal year 1919, aggregate $11,150,513,177.76. The 1919 estimates for the War Department aggregate $10,102,599,149.92. The original estimates for the War Department for 1918 amounted to $421,352,448.92. Supplementary War Department estimates increased this to $9,984,831,955.32, and actual appropriations made for the War Department for 1918 amounted to $7,526,337,716.46.

For the Navy Department the estimates call for a total of $1,047,914,027.84 for 1919. For 1918 the original estimates submitted by the Navy Department called for an expenditure of $382,497,536.87, but supplemental estimates increased this to $1,007,645,788.05, and the actual appropriations made during the recent session of Congress for use by the Navy Department in the fiscal year 1918 aggregated $1,596,931,455.45.

Shipping Board, Food, and Fuel.

Nearly a billion dollars is asked for use by the United States Shipping Board. The total for the Shipping Board is $899,517,500, as compared with $850,517,500 appropriated for the board for the fiscal year 1918. Out of the total of $899,517,500, the sum of $517,500 is sought for salaries, no increase over the current year. For the cost of purchasing, requisitioning, or otherwise acquiring plants, material, charters, or ships now constructed or in course of construction and expediting construction of ships, in addition to the amounts appropriated for that purpose by acts of Congress approved June 15, 1917, and Oct. 6, 1917, $165,000,000 is asked. There was appropriated by the last Congress for this same purpose for use in 1918 $350,000,000. For the cost of construction of ships, in addition to $500,000,000 which was appropriated by the acts of June 15 and Oct. 6, the estimates now call for the huge sum of $784,000,000 for use during the fiscal year 1919.

The cost of the United States Food Administration is sought to be doubled in 1919. For the current fiscal year of 1918 Congress appropriated $2,500,000 for the Food Administration. The estimates call for $5,000,000 for use by that administration during the fiscal year 1919, of which $2,415,000 is intended to be spent in salaries, $256,500 in temporary employment, $518,700 in traveling expenses, $770,800 for services other than personal, $237,000 for supplies, $324,500 for equipment, and $80,000 for rent.

For the United States Fuel Administration $2,500,000 is asked for the fiscal year 1919, of which $1,000,500 is for salaries. Out of the total of $2,500,000 it is estimated that $2,000,000 will be spent on the divisions already organized, of which $350,000 will be for the Division of Apportionment and Distribution of Coal, $250,000 for the Division of Fuel Conservation, and $600,000 for the Division of State Fuel Administrators.

The estimates disclose that the Fuel Administration has six new divisions in course of organization. These new divisions and the estimates for their support are:

Division of Fuel Oil	$200,000
Division of Coke	50,000
Division of Natural Gas	50,000
Division of Legal Affairs	50,000
Licensing Division	70,000
Statistical Division	100,000
Total for new divisions	$500,000

The cost of the Council of National Defense is to be almost doubled in the

Continued on Page 3.

DUNLAP'S ASSORTED ICELAND CAKES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 128 Fulton St., N. Y. 'Phone 3661 Cort.—Advt.

PARIS CONFERENCE ENDS IN HIGH HOPE OF LARGE RESULTS

Foundations Have Been Laid for Better Handling of the Entente's Affairs.

LARGE CALLS ON AMERICA

All the Allies Count Heavily Upon the Power and Resources of This Country.

UNIFIED CONTROL WAITS

Question Not to be Settled Until After Colonel House Reports to Wilson.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Paris conference, which closed today, has been an honest effort to get together and has been more successful than could fairly have been expected. There has been frank exchange of views and data, good personal relations have been established, and the way has been cleared for progress toward the ideal of co-ordination. It is much easier to enunciate a formula than work it out practically, and it may be said of the Paris meeting that no insurmountable obstacles appeared. The conference closes with hopefulness that a solid foundation has been laid for future improvement.

"What is needed is Standard Oil methods of management," said one American. "There is too much statesmanship and diplomacy and too little business. A statesman makes a fine speech, throws off brilliant ideas, and lets it go at that. That is where Colonel House is strong. He buttons things up before he leaves them."

It has been market day in Paris for ten days. Every nation came expecting great things from America. That was the one subject upon which there was unity. All demands have been met as patiently and generously as possible, but the American barrel has been tilted at an angle to show that it has a bottom.

From these discussions a remarkable unity of spirit has developed. It is a matter of favorable comment among Americans what a largeness of view is shown by the smaller nations, whose sufferings have been so great.

The answer to the question, "What has been accomplished?" is difficult to put concretely. The American surplus has been tentatively allocated on the basis of war needs as a whole. A beginning has been made in an organization that will cut out duplication. Leaks of energy have been stopped and waste of material safeguarded against. Relations among the Allies have been humanized by personal contact, and a good feeling has been established which will be a guarantee against future misunderstanding.

Regarding what the Supreme War Council accomplished, all friction was prevented and a military body whose sessions will be permanent was got under way harmoniously.

On the main question of unity of control definite action will probably wait on Colonel House's return to Washington and consideration of his report by President Wilson. It is hoped here that Colonel House will return to Paris later and aid in setting up the war machine in accordance with the President's ideas.

Meanwhile Premier Lloyd George is expected to put to account the Lansdowne effort to sound a retreat by rallying England to a higher pitch of effort than ever, and overcoming the opposition to reorganizing the war on the lines of his Paris speech.

Will Reach Goal, Says House.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—When the Interallied War Conference closed today a brief address was made by Colonel E. M. House, Chairman of the American mission. Colonel House, who delivered the address at the request of Premier Clemenceau, said:

"M. Clémenceau, the President of the French Council, in welcoming the delegates to this conference, declared that we had met to work. His words were prophetic. There has been co-ordination and a unity of purpose which promise great results for the future. It is my deep conviction that by this unity and by concentrated effort we shall be able to arrive at the goal which we have set out to reach.

"In behalf of my colleagues I want to avail myself of this occasion to thank the officials of the French Government, and through them the French people, for the warm welcome and great consideration they have shown us. In coming to France we have felt that we were coming to the house of our friends. Ever since our Government was founded there has been a bond of interest and sympathy between us—a sympathy which this war has fanned into a passionate admiration.

"The history of France is a history of courage and sacrifice. Therefore, the great deeds which have illuminated the last three years have come as no surprise to us of America. We knew that when called upon France would rise to a splendid achievement and would add lustre to her name.

"America salutes France and her heroic sons, and feels honored to fight by the side of so gallant a comrade."

Premier Clemenceau spoke after Colonel House, saying: "Since it is my duty to pronounce the closure of this conference, allow me to add some words

Continued on Page 2.

1918 Jewelry Gift Suggestions in Holiday Book sent free by L. W. Sweet & Co., 170 B'way. Credit extended reliable people.—Advt.

Basis of American-Swiss Trade Agreement Reached

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The basis of an agreement has been reached between Switzerland and America which disposes of knotty points in the economic relations of the two countries. Vance McCormick, Chairman of the United States War Trade Board, has been in session with Swiss representatives for several days.

The matter has been causing considerable anxiety.

MORSE DOCK PLANT SWEPT BY FLAMES

Six Buildings Destroyed in a Fire Appearing to be Incendiary.

SOLDIERS HELP FIREMEN

Eight Former German Liners Moved to Safety—One Suspect Is Arrested.

Six buildings in the great shipbuilding plant of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, extending along the South Brooklyn waterfront from Fifty-fifth to Sixtieth Streets, were destroyed last night by a fire probably of incendiary origin, which caused damage estimated at $500,000.

While the flames, which were discovered at 10:10 o'clock in the carpenter shop, spread from building to building, eight large vessels, some formerly in the German merchant service, which were being refitted for the use of the United States Government, were moved out into the bay by tugs to escape the fire danger.

Because this plant has been employed exclusively on Government work of great importance since this country entered the war, it has been heavily guarded. One company of soldiers has been quartered in the yards and kept constantly on duty. Guards have been kept busy scouring the district back of the Morse yards for enemy aliens. Motor boats have been kept continually patrolling to prevent incendiary attempts from the water side. Attempts to plant bombs in this part have been reported previously.

After sweeping through the carpenter shop, the blaze spread to several wooden buildings, which had been erected to shelter the soldiers guarding the plant. The fire next attacked the restaurant, where the several hundred employes were fed. As fire-fighting apparatus began to arrive in response to four alarms, the pattern and joining shop and the three-story machine shop of brick took fire.

The Fire Department, which was under the direction of Deputy Fire Chief John O'Hara, began to concentrate on saving a brick storage house 150 feet long by 75 feet in width where several thousand gallons of oil were stored. A score of streams of water were kept pouring over the walls to prevent the flames from burning buildings less than 100 feet away from heating the oil inside the storage warehouse to the combustion point.

Just before midnight, however, the oil storage building took fire and began to burn fiercely. The firemen had to give over attempts to save the oil and turned their attention to the saving of other buildings. Before 1 o'clock the fire was declared to be under control and no other buildings had been reached.

Tools of all kinds, ship's rigging, and other movable property were saved in quantities by the soldiers on duty, aided by members of the Second Naval Battalion, who were hurried to the scene by Lieut. Commander J. T. King, from their armory at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. A number of soldiers from Fort Hamilton, who were returning to their barracks, assisted in saving property.

After receiving reports that an explosion had been heard in the carpenter shop before the fire started, Fire Marshal Brophy and United States Marshal James M. Power ordered that all of the 1,800 employes of the plant who had remained on the property should be held there until they had been questioned.

Private Ingraham, one of the guards, arrested F. Christiansen, 27 years old, of 220 Sixtieth Street, who was found in Fifty-eighth Street near the Morse docks. Private Ingraham said that the man had been acting suspiciously. He was locked up in the Fourth Avenue Police Station.

The Morse docks were declared a Government reservation in September, and thirty-nine saloons near it were closed by the War Department. County Judge Roy of Brooklyn declared this action illegal when it was brought before him in an injunction proceeding, but the Appellate Court a few days ago sustained the War Department, holding that the dry dock doing Government work was in the same class as an army training camp.

CECIL DENIES DEALS IN THE NEAR EAST

No Agreement with Russia on Persia—No Annexation Plan as to Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The secret communications published by the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd were the subject of several questions in the House of Commons today, to which Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replied. He said:

"No definite proposal was made for the taking over by Great Britain of a neutral zone in Persia, although Great Britain had signified to Russia that revision of the Anglo-Russian treaty in the sense indicated should be a matter for eventual discussion by the Governments.

"No agreement was come to whereby Russia and France were to receive certain parts of Asiatic Turkey. Such understandings regarding Asia Minor which were come to did not involve annexation."

The Minister admitted that Sir George Buchanan, Ambassador at Petrograd, was instructed to urge upon Russia a restoration of order and reorganization of her economic and military forces, pointing out that munitions were not unlimited and supplies must be made according to the method and the value of the employment given to them. He did not believe that this was detrimental to Kerensky. Great Britain had to consider the Allies as a whole.

FIERCE BATTLE AT CAMBRAI

British Forced to Draw Back East of Marcoing and at La Vacquerie.

LINES HOLD ELSEWHERE

Huge Forces of Germans Are Used in Tremendous Assaults Under Heavy Gunfire.

ATTACKERS LOSE HEAVILY

Berlin Announces 6,000 British Prisoners and 100 Guns Taken Since Friday.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It has been another day of terrific German attacks on the British front south and southwest of Cambrai today, with the main assault directed at the lines from Marcoing to Gonnelieu.

Wave after wave of infantry was thrown into the battle by Crown Prince Rupprecht, accompanied by the fire of an immense number of guns. In general, Byng's troops, strongly reinforced, held fast and drove back the foe with very heavy losses.

At Marcoing, northwest of Masnières, which the British gave up Saturday, and at La Vacquerie, three miles to the southward, however, the German pressure forced a slight withdrawal of the British lines, General Haig announced.

South of Marcoing the Germans broke through the defenders' front at one point, but the British counterattacked and drove back the foe.

The official report from General Haig tonight reads:

From Gonnelieu to Marcoing the enemy delivered attacks in great strength with large forces, and has been repulsed, with heavy losses.

The enemy resumed the offensive on the Cambrai battlefront with great violence. Fighting of an exceptionally severe nature has taken place today. Our positions have been maintained everywhere, except at La Vacquerie and east of Marcoing, where our line has been slightly withdrawn.

South of Marcoing the enemy broke through at one point, but the situation was restored by an immediate counterattack.

On the Ypres battlefront there was local fighting southeast of Polygon Wood. As a result, we advanced our line slightly and secured prisoners.

In a minor operation yesterday north of Passchendaele we took 129 prisoners and a few machine guns.

The day report of the War Office says:

Hostile attacks, delivered yesterday evening against our position in the neighborhood of Moeuvres, were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Successful minor encounters during the night in the neighborhood of Bourlon resulted in the capture by London troops of twelve German machine guns and a number of prisoners.

Beyond considerable artillery activity by both sides on the southern battle front there is nothing further to report.

Immense Forces Employed.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—Employing great forces of infantry in succeeding waves under terrific artillery concentration, the Germans today made a second attempt to pierce the British defences in the Gonnelieu sector. The British, strongly reinforced, were meeting the onslaught firmly at all points, according to reports at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The battle began along a considerable front, from La Vacquerie southward toward Vendhuile. Later on in the day the attack spread northward toward Masnières. It was one of tremendous fierceness.

The Germans attacked the British positions at La Vacquerie at 8:45 o'clock in the morning, and entered the village. An hour later it was reported that they had been successfully beaten off.

Within two hours a heavy battle was in progress over a considerable front, from La Vacquerie southward toward Vendhuile. By noon there were indications that the German onslaught might equal, if not surpass, in fierceness the drive which carried them through the British front south of Gonnelieu last Friday.

The British infantry and artillery met the shock brilliantly and held their own strongly through the first grim hours of fighting.

The Germans approached La Vacquerie from the east and southeast, and at the outset it appeared that the attack was comparatively local. In their first charge the enemy came up against a stone wall and they were forced to fall back. They kept coming in waves, however. They finally won a footing in the town, but immediately were ejected. Intense fighting at close quarters followed.

As the day wore on the German attack also spread northward toward Masnières and became even fiercer.

There appeared no doubt that the enemy intended to break through the British front if possible, regardless of cost. The Germans flung infantry into

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT READ SPRING WATER. "The Purity Man Made It Famous."—Advt.

Berlin Reports Rumania Seeking Armistice And the Opening of Peace Pourparlers

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.—The Düsseldorf General Anzeiger's Berlin correspondent gives currency to a rumor in the Reichstag that the Rumanian Government has sounded the Berlin and Vienna Governments regarding conditions for an armistice and peace pourparlers. The correspondent says the hurried closing of the Reichstag Main Committee's session gives support to the rumor.

The Weser Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, asserts that Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in the course of a half hour's sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, made a confidential statement to the members, whereupon the committee adjourned.

VIENNESE DEMAND IMMEDIATE PEACE

Recent Demonstration There Sought War's End "at Any Price," Milan Learns.

30,000 JOINED PROCESSION

Hope Based on Italian Drive Failed—Financial Crisis and Suffering Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 3.—The Secolo is informed through private news received from Vienna of a monster pacifist demonstration held in that capital Nov. 11.

More than 30,000 persons took part in a procession, bearing banners with such inscriptions as "All Hail to Peace," "We Want Peace at Any Price," "We Demand Peace Immediately." At the end of the speeches the crowd shouted "Long live Adler!" referring to the assassin of Count Stuergh, former Prime Minister.

The letter adds that the Austrian people are more than ever bent on a speedy conclusion of peace. The hope had been cherished in official quarters that the remnant of the Italian armies would have been swept back without pause to the banks of the Adige, in which event the Dual Monarchy had arranged to offer Italy terms of so favorable a character that her retirement from the conflict was counted upon as a certainty.

The tension between Austria and Hungary, says the correspondent, is becoming more evident, and during the preceding fortnight each had been openly accusing the other of having provoked the war.

Dire Privation in Austria Grows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The text of an official report from Jassy, the temporary capital of the Rumanians, picturing conditions in Austria-Hungary, according to an Austrian officer of Slav nationality who recently gave himself up, has been received at an Entente Legation in Washington, and was made public today.

According to this report the harvest of this year has been much less plentiful than in previous years. In Istria, Dalmatia, and Bosnia the yield has been practically nil. There is a great scarcity of many necessaries of life, and some are simply unobtainable.

Clothes and footgear have reached fabulous prices; in fact, they are no longer to be bought, because the State requisitions everything in advance. Cards are issued for all articles, and tobacco is vanishing, though every soldier still gets his ounce and a half at the expense of the civilian, who has to go without. Coffee and tea are not to be had.

A great financial crisis prevails throughout the land.

In spite of all the military successes, the whole people are convinced that this war will be lost by the Central Powers, and therefore the whole population is crying for peace.

Every man is taken for the army from the age of 17 to 54. Even those who have returned home as unfit on account of wounds have been taken back into the service. There are many deserters from the front as well as from those troops in the rear which are being trained. They have taken refuge in the mountains and become outlaws, bidding defiance to both police and soldiery, who are unable to subdue them. In Potrovagora alone are more than 4,000 of such outlaws.

Austria-Hungary has lost in the combats with the Russians, Italians, Serbians, and Rumanians almost all her old army. In Russia alone there are more than 2,000,000 prisoners and deserters. The Austro-Hungarian regiments are now reduced to two battalions, each battalion having four companies and eight machine guns. No company has a greater strength than 120 men. In the whole regiments there are not more than four active officers; all others being reserve officers who have been promoted, and who have no enthusiasm for the war. Of artillery there is enough, but there is a great shortage of horses.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is due to the choice materials and great cleanliness in preparation.—Advt.

PEACE MISSION NOT OF ONE MIND

One Member Has Already Criticised Manoeuvres of Lenine and Trotzky.

ALLIES TO HAVE HEARING

Amazing Jumble of Tragedy, Comedy, Incompetence, and Confusion in Petrograd.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.—Last evening the peace delegates left for German Headquarters. Their names are Kameneff, Sokolnikoff, Bithenko, and Matislavsky, a peasant, a sailor, a soldier, and a workman. Kamenetff, or Rosenfeld, is a well-known Bolshevist leader, slightly less extreme than Lenine. Captain Matislavsky was formerly Librarian to the General Staff, and an able and voluminous military critic, who published his articles in papers of all shades of opinion, from the Official Gazette to the Den. After the revolution he became a social revolutionary and proclaimed a doctrine, not of separate peace, but of a separate war of the revolutionary army against all capitalist countries. During the past few days he had sharply criticized the peace manoeuvers of Lenine and Trotzky as being risky adventures which would place Russia at the mercy of the German Imperialists.

Two Colonels of the General Staff have accompanied the delegation, but, as the staff officially announces, they personally do not sympathize with the idea of isolated peace efforts on the part of Russia and remain loyal to the Allies. They are going simply as experts, to protect the military interests of the Russian and allied fronts during the negotiations.

The Bolsheviki show a desire to modify as far as possible the risks attendant on their action.

Trotzky informed the American Military Attaché, General Hudson, who yesterday visited him unofficially, that every stage of the negotiations would be made public, that every detail would be discussed here in the Soviet, and that the Allies, if they thought it advisable, might intervene at a later stage of the negotiations.

Krylenko has sent from Petrograd an armed force against Dukhonin and the Central Army Committee which stubbornly refuses to submit to the Bolshevist Government or to recognize their peace negotiations.

The Central Railway Committee, protesting against Krylenkos's action, points out the anomaly of provoking further civil war during peace negotiations. At a meeting yesterday attended by the soldiers and sailors a resolution indignantly repudiating the Bolshevist peace tactics and protesting devotion to the allied cause was carried unanimously amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Altogether life in Petrograd has become a series of somersaults. I was born in the Antipodes, but I am growing tired of standing on my head in Russia.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—In his note of acknowledgement to that of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, expressing the readiness of the Dual Monarchy to enter into peace negotiations, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, perhaps in view of the fact that Czernin is the first Minister who officially in the name of his Government has recognized the Bolshevist Council as the Russian Government, declares for the first time since the negotiations opened that his peace proposals were, after all, based on the principle of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nationalities.

It can hardly be imagined that the Austro-Germans will agree to these terms. The negotiations will probably be highly intricate, but the net result will be finally to demoralize the Russian Army.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, seems to have found life at the front uncomfortable, and displays no ardent desire to renew his experience. Lieutenant Waldemar von Schneur, leader of the first delegation, a gentleman who has been repeatedly blackballed by his fellow officers, has come to Petrograd, where he is busily engaged in whitewashing his reputation. Various armies are protesting against the Lenine-Trotzky Government, and

Continued on Page 3.

BULGARIA SEEKS TRUCE TOO

Fighting Stopped on Entire Line in Volhynia and Galicia.

FORMER FOES FRATERNIZE

Late Provisional Government in Petrograd Urges People Not to Obey Bolsheviki.

ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Russian Embassy in London Repudiates Lenine Regime—State Bank Funds Seized.

Trotzky Dismisses Legations; Lenine to Free War Captives

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—A Petrograd dispatch states that Foreign Minister Trotzky has dismissed 160 Russian Legations and Consualtes abroad which refused to recognize the Bolshevist Government.

A report is published by the Viedomosti that Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, is about to release all German and Austrian prisoners of war. The Retch says that German soldiers in uniform already have been seen in the streets of Petrograd.

BERLIN, Dec. 3. (via Amsterdam to London.)—An actual armistice already is in operation in sections of the Russo-German front, a bulletin from German Great Headquarters reports today. It reads:

Eastern Front.—In many sectors of the Russian front a local armistice has been agreed to by several divisions. The Russian army in the region from the Pripet to south of the Lipa, and several Russian general commands have decided upon a truce. Further negotiations are proceeding.

A Russian deputation has arrived at the command of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the object of bringing about a general armistice.

VIENNA, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

During the last few days an armistice has been announced on many sectors of the Russian front, from division to division and from corps to corps. In the Pripet region the Russian army concluded an official armistice with the opposing command of the allied (Teutonic) troops.

A Russian deputation crossed our lines yesterday in order to prepare the way with the plenipotentiaries of the allied (Teutonic) armies for an armistice on the whole of the Russian front.

Truce Agreed To Saturday.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that an armistice was agreed to Saturday with the Russian Army. According to a Berlin dispatch it was to begin at 10 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, when hostilities were to be stopped and arrangements made concerning intercourse between the lines, troop movements in the trenches and works, and air activity. Forty-eight hours' notice was fixed for denunciation of the armistice, which covers the territory from the south bank of the Pripet to south of the Lipa.

Russian General Headquarters, it is officially announced, has reported that on Friday fraternization had increased, especially on the Northern and Western (Russian) fronts, in connection with the armistice negotiations entered into with the Bolsheviki.

Russian Headquarters also announces that the Russian torpedo boat Edltelyni was blown up by an enemy mine Thursday.

Bulgaria has decided to open negotiations with Russia, in accord with her allies, and has sent a reply to this effect to the Russian Government, a Sofia dispatch received in Amsterdam today says. This announcement was made in the Bulgarian Parliament by Premier Radoslavoff.

The reserves of several guard regiments and machine-gun detachments comprise the forces sent against General Staff Headquarters, which has refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The British Government has received from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires a formal statement defining the attitude of the embassy and all the Russian official representatives, diplomatic civilian, naval, and military, at present in England. In this statement it is declared that the Bolsheviki hold no mandate for the nation, do not represent Russia as a nation, and no not constitute a responsible Government.

Without taking into account their previous actions, continues the statement, their latest action in publishing secret treaties without the consent of the Allies suffices to place them outside the pale of civilized government.

In these circumstances the officials have refused to recognize this group of persons, and will not accept any orders from them or from any individual acting under their authority or at their name.

and, moreover, will not enter into communication with them.

The Russian representatives, however, it is added, deem it their duty to carry on the work entrusted to them by the Provisional Government in the interests of Russia and the Allies until such time as a Government duly elected by the Russian nation is formed. It is pointed out that Chicherin, whom Lenine threatened to appoint Ambassador to Great Britain, was interned in consequence of having committed breaches of the Defense of the Realm act.

Provisional Government Speaks.

The Russian Provisional Government, thrown out of power last month by the Bolsheviki, reappeared on the scene Friday and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only legal authority in Russia, and urging the people not to obey the decrees of the Bolsheviki.

All the measures taken by the Provisional Government, the manifesto says, were with the view of assembling the Constituent Assembly and to tide over the crisis until the Constituent Assembly would be able to declare the will of the people, but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the extremists, which dislocated the electoral machinery. Nevertheless it advises that the Assembly as elected during the last few days be convened, although it is necessarily incomplete. The belief is professed that the Assembly will sufficiently express Russia's will.

The manifesto declares further that those members of the Provisional Government who were released after their arrest had tried to carry on the Government since the Leninite uprising, especially that of finance and of furnishing the army with food and other supplies.

The Council of Commissaries has instructed the Commissary of the State Bank to hand over to their nominees sums of money not exceeding a total of 25,000,000 rubles. The administration of the State Bank issued a proclamation on handing over the keys to a representative of the Bolsheviki that the bank had been closed on account of the imposition of the authority of the new régime. The proclamation says that, even under the rule of the Emperor, funds were never advanced to the imperial family without due authority, and that the administrators of the bank cannot be party to theft of the people's money.

COL. JUDSON CALLS ON LEON TROTZKY

Ambassador Francis Says Chief of Military Mission's Visit Was in Unofficial Capacity.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, chief of the American Military Mission to Russia, who recently addressed to the Chief of the General Staff at Petrograd a declaration concerning the alleged American embargo on shipments to Russia, disclaiming knowledge of it, but asserting that such a measure would be the logical result, according to the indications in the press reports, of Russia's persistent efforts for an armistice and peace, sent on Friday the following supplementary note to the Chief of Staff:

"In addition to my letter of Nov. 25 regarding an extract of newspaper reports from America, my letter must not be construed as meaning that my Government has declared itself in favor of the success in Russia of any political party or any part of the population.

"Americans feel the greatest sympathy with the whole Russian nation in the complicated circumstances in which the Russian nation is at present, and do not wish to interfere with anything, but to help in the settlement of any Russian problems whatsoever. Their sympathies spread to all classes of the Russian nation. Their representatives here are now informed that no influential part of the Russian population desires an immediate separate peace or armistice, and there is no doubt that Russia is quite right, in the situation in which she now is, to raise the question of a general peace.

"There are no reasons, therefore, why the relations of the Allies to Russia or to any influential part of the population of Russia should not rest on the most friendly basis.

"I wish to use this opportunity in order once again to express to your Excellency the assurance of my deep respect. (Signed) W. JUDSON."

Colonel Judson paid an informal visit today to the Bolshevist headquarters at the Smolny Institute. He discussed there with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, the subject of his (Judson's) notes to the Chief of the Russian General Staff, and the protest made by Major Kerch, American Military Attaché, to General Dukhonin regarding the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany.

Asked whether a written communication was desired further explaining the American officer's attitude, in view of the construction placed upon his communications by Trotzky, the latter replied that the incident might be considered closed in view of Lieut. Col. Judson's assurance that "the time for reproaches or threats is past."

Ambassador Francis explained that Lieut. Col. Judson's visit was wholly in an unofficial capacity. It constituted the first intercourse between an attaché of the embassy in any capacity and the Bolshevist offices.

The text of the note which Major M. C. Kerth, the Military Attaché, sent to General Dukhonin follows:

"In accordance with perfectly definite instructions from my Government, given by the American Ambassador at Petrograd, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the carrying on of a war by the United States in alliance with Russia, which had as its basis the struggle of democracy against autocracy, my protests against any separate armistice Government decidedly and energetically which may be made by Russia.

"I request your Excellency to give a written acknowledgment of the receipt of this declaration."

Trotsky has issued another warning with reference to American and French communications to General Dukhonin. He says:

"Major Kerth's action is still more inexplicable since the head of the American War Mission, (Lieut. Col. Judson,) made quite another declaration, that 'Americans do not desire to interfere with the settlement of any Russian problems whatsoever.' It is to be hoped that Major Kerth and others will take note of these words and be guided by them."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—To abandon Russia now would be a grave political error, is the opinion of many officials of the Wilson Administration, and it is evident from comment today that the Government intends to do everything within its power to save that perturbed country from going over to Germany hook, bait, and sinker. Shipments of supplies from this country to Russia have not been stopped, except where they are controlled by the Russian Embassy, which has repudiated the Bolshevist authority and is holding up American supplies intended for its use.

According to officials, no instructions were sent to David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, to make a remonstrance against the Russian-German-Austrian armistice. It is gathered from press dispatches that Mr. Francis sent his Military Attaché to express disapproval of the negotiations for the suspension of hostilities, feeling that the interest of the United States in the matter justified this course. Officials said this evening that they had not heard from Mr. Francis in regard to his reported action. They showed no surprise over the statement in Petrograd press dispatches, but had no comment to make. It is suggested here that Mr. Francis may have acted under general instructions from the State Department issued some time ago as a precaution against a threatened cutting off of telegraph communication with Petrograd.

BRISK FIRING AT VERDUN.

Guns Are Also Busy on the Aisne Front.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Artillery activity on the Aisne front and in the Verdun region is reported in today's War Office statement, which reads:

In the region of St. Quentin and north of Fosses Wood the enemy raids upon our small posts were successfully repelled.

Between the Amiette and the Aisne, in the region east of Rheims, and on the right bank of the Meuse there was somewhat violent artillery activity in the course of the night.

The cannonading was intermittent on the remainder of the front.

The official communication from the War Office tonight says:

There was great artillery activity in some of the sectors north of the Chemin des Dames.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The Headquarters report today says:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—In the Argonne, after successful enterprises, prisoners were brought in.

Front of Archduke Albrecht.—Lively enemy activity in Thanner Valley and in the Sundgau continues.

HINDENBURG SCOFFS AT WAR PLANS HERE

Talks of "American Advertising Methods" in Connection with Our Preparations.

SAYS JAPAN HAMPERS US

Ludendorff Predicts Triumph for Germany and Thinks Russian War Spirit Broken.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, interviewed at German army headquarters by a correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, expressed themselves optimistically concerning present war conditions and the outlook for the future. Von Hindenburg referred ironically to "American advertising methods" in connection with the war preparations and expressed doubt that the United States could send its "newly created" army to Europe at once, in view of the alleged fear of a Japanese invasion and the danger from U-boats.

General von Ludendorff predicted that the war would end in a positive victory for Germany and gave it as his opinion that a decisive blow against France would perhaps succeed. Both commanders appeared to believe that developments in Russia were a sign of war collapse by the people of that country.

After his ironical reference to "American advertising methods," Field Marshal von Hindenburg said:

"It is certain that the United States is making efforts to create a big army, and the war is an opportune pretext for this, as in peace times the difficulties would be too great to do it. Japan, too, would not have looked on with indifference. The Americans will hardly send their newly created army to Europe at once, as by doing so their own country would be rendered helpless in case Japan should show a sudden inclination to square up old accounts with America.

"Moreover, the transport question would offer difficulties not less than supplies. German U-boats would be a further obstacle.

"It certainly may be easy to build thousands of airplanes, as America has announced, but it is difficult to equip them. Wherever they may appear, the Germans will not be wanting."

With reference to the operations in Italy, von Hindenburg said:

"The Austro-Hungarian Army command, with which we have co-operated excellently, and its troops have stood the test splendidly. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops fought bravely and overcame all obstacles. Their advance and their achievements are excellent."

In concluding the interview, the Field Marshal said:

"If for some time yet we maintain our strength and exercise patience, we shall carry it to a good end."

Hindenburg Jests at War Council.

Regarding the Supreme War Council of the Allies, the Field Marshal said with a smile:

"Such institutions are always a sign of incapacity and helplessness. When they are at their wit's end, a war council is established."

Concerning the situation on the western front von Hindenburg said that the successful employment of the German policy of elastic defense continued, and that when occasionally sections of morasses of smoke-blackened débris were left to their opponents for the purpose of saving human material it was of no importance. Occasional local rebuffs must be taken into account as an inevitable consequence of carrying through great offensives at other points.

With reference to the Russian Army, the Field Marshal gave it as his opinion that no more military activity on a large scale could be expected from it. He thought it possible, adds the correspondent, that "some despot or other like Grand Duke Nicholas might seize power and incite the war-weary Russian Army to a final effort."

General von Ludendorff said that the war would not end in a draw and added his prediction of final German victory. He was asked whether the western European powers, without the prospect of America's assistance, would not in the meantime have been forced to conclude peace, and replied:

"Since the U-boat war gave America a pretext to enter the war, this question is tantamount to the question as to whether the U-boat war was the right policy. Regarding this my conviction is unchanged. The U-boat war is right. It has accomplished what we expected.

"It was not a question of starving England within a few months, but of making her inclined toward peace. The supreme army command intended by means of the submarine war to cause not so much special, but general, effects, and especially as regards England—to cut off her very important supplies of coal, pit props.

"How effective the campaign has been in this respect is proved by the report of the chief of the German field railways that the allied troops in Italy need no other supplies than coal. The scarcity of British tonnage is also proved by England's inability to import Australian wheat."

Says Armistice Would Aid Foe.

When questioned on the Russian situation, General von Ludendorff said:

"It appears the Russians are the first to be inclined for peace. I will not say that I regard the Bolshevist manifestation as a peace offer. There must be a secure Government for this purpose, one which possesses power to enforce internally and externally the results of the negotiations with us.

"Of course, we can conclude an armistice with Russia at any time as soon as we have the assurance that it will be maintained. A general armistice, however, will be difficult to achieve."

General von Ludendorff expressed the belief that a general armistice would interrupt submarine activity and thereby England would improve its position, while, on the other hand, no supplies would reach the Central Powers. Therefore he thought such an armistice should be brief, as otherwise the military situation would suffer.

General von Ludendorff considered the Russian revolution not a mere piece of luck for the Central Powers, but a natural result of the war operations.

"Modern war," said the General, "is a war of peoples, not of armies, and a war ends now when an enemy people is defeated. There are no decisive battles, as in former wars. The battles merely have an indirect influence on the whole national system, inducing decay and collapse."

In reference to the Italian campaign General von Ludendorff said:

"Nothing definite can be said regarding our final aim in Italy. At any rate, Trieste is out of danger, the front has been shortened by one-half and the enemy has lost hundreds of thousands of prisoners and half of his artillery and material. Moreover, with the advancing season the climatic difficulties will increase, especially in the mountains. On the whole, every offensive must have a somewhat long interruption, or end."

General von Ludendorff said that for Germany there was no question as to Alsace-Lorraine. He thought a decisive blow against France perhaps would yet succeed, although nowadays, when national strength fights national strength a single blow could hardly decide the war. The General said, however, that it was not to be doubted a single moment who would be the victor.

The correspondent says he gained the impression that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff desired a peace which would create conditions of security and stability, as far as possible—one which would bring with it secure frontiers and free economic activity on land and sea.

GERMAN BLOWS DENT THE BRITISH LINE

Continued from Page 1.

the assault in heavy waves and their losses have already been heavy.

Up to the latest report the reinforced British were meeting the onslaughts firmly, and a spirit of optimism pervaded the defending camp, although none denied the seriousness of the hour.

There was little change in the situation at Masnières early today, the Germans having occupied the town yesterday after the voluntary withdrawal of the British on Saturday to dispense with the sharp salient which bulged out about the town. British artillery last night continued to make Masnières a most uncomfortable place to hold, and the Germans were making all possible use of the catacombs under the town for cover.

The British straightening operation was carried out while the Germans were still in a state of disorganization after having been forced from Les Rues Vertes, a suburb, to the southeast, which they captured Saturday afternoon and held for a brief time. As a result the British withdrawal was accomplished in good order.

In the Moeuvres region, where the Germans, sweeping forward over a ridge all day, were exposed against the skyline, there was a veritable slaughter. One battery of British machine guns stationed here fired 70,000 rounds during the day at an average range of 1,200 yards against the enemy advancing in masses. Other batteries were doing similar work, and the riflemen and artillerymen were firing steadily. A large number of German troops involved in this carnage were brought from the Arras front.

It is estimated that the Germans used about twenty divisions for their assault on Friday. Except for the first Ypres battle, this is regarded as having been their heaviest attack on the British.

Have Taken 6,000 British, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via London.)—Since Friday the Germans have captured 6,000 British prisoners in the Cambrai region, the German General Staff announced today. The guns taken numbered 100, it is stated. The bulletin reads:

Early yesterday, after a violent drumfire during a moonlight night, the British with strong forces attacked our positions at and north of Passchendaele, Thuringian and Hessian troops threw back the enemy in a sharp counterattack and took sixty prisoners. After the attack had been beaten off, the firing died down, but increased again at times in the evening to considerable violence.

The battlefield near Cambrai was the scene of artillery activity of a lively nature only in a few sectors. In the evening the enemy attacked and there was violent fighting during the night.

A British local attack at La Vacquerie broke down. In a counterattack nine guns and eighteen machine guns were captured.

The number of prisoners taken since Friday has increased to 6,000 and the guns to 100.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters tonight says:

To the southwest of Cambrai there were local successful engagements.

EXPECT NEW DRIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Lull in Fighting Is Considered the Forerunner of Greater Teuton Assault.

ALLIED TROOPS NOW READY

British and French in Force on Northern Line—Help Diaz Reform Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 3.—After two weeks of fierce, dogged fighting, during which the Austro-Germans have undergone terrible losses, the intensity of the battle has diminished to a comparative pause.

Many reasons are put forward for this. Some military experts say that the Austro-Germans are constructing formidable intrenchments on the left bank of the Tagliamento, with a view to passing the Winter quietly in Friuli, but this seems unlikely. A more plausible reason is the necessity of an interval to reorganize their forces, especially between the Brenta and the Piave, in preparation for a new and fiercer attack.

It is imperative that the Central Empires, for political reasons, shall push their offensive to a definite conclusion, having promised their armies peace before Christmas. For a new attack the Austro-Germans have much in their favor. They are able to withdraw reserves from the Russian front, and exceptionally fine weather permits a continuance of the operations.

This expected vaster attack will not find the Italian supreme command unprepared. The troops unflinchingly await the new clash of arms, for they will be assisted by the British and French.

Fighting Now "Very Limited."

ROME, Dec. 3.—The official communication from Italian Headquarters today says:

The whole front of the fighting yesterday was very limited. Large enemy forces, reported in a movement along their lines of communication on the Asiago plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave, kept out of range of our batteries. There were intense and prolonged artillery actions at Inasubio, in the Meletta region, and on the slope north of Monte Grappa massif.

Effective concentrations of fire were directed by us against the enemy troops in Nos Valley and on the southern slopes of Monte Pertica. Enemy patrols with machine guns were put to flight at Monte Tondarecar and in the Monfenera region. On the plain of Piave we captured some enemy boats, near Fagare.

In the coastal region there were frequent artillery fire and intense patrol activity.

Northern Line Now Deemed Secure.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Sunday, Dec. 2, (Associated Press.)—Heavy firing has occurred on the northern line in the last twenty-four hours, in different sectors around Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, and on Meletta Range, running west of the Brenta. Each of the opposing forces holds part of these positions.

The general condition along the entire Italian front has improved distinctly in the last week. The defensive positions on the northern line are now considered as secure as those along the Piave. This, with the gathering strength of the Italian and allied forces, has relieved the gravity of the situation. Northeastern Italy is now inclosed within a powerful barrier on the north and east which is considered sufficient to hold the enemy.

In the mountains of the north the Italians are along the southerly slopes and the enemy on the northern slopes, with the dividing summits held alternately by one side or the other as the action develops. This brought on a fierce struggle today around Monte Pertica for possession of one of its chief elevatons called Hill 1,549, held by the enemy. Italian forces executed a surprise movement early in the day, and drove the enemy from this position, but it was exposed immediately to a heavy concentration of the entire artillery fire from the surrounding elevations.

The Italians fell back before this fire, then rallied and took the hill again, but once more were forced back before the murderous concentration of batteries. The struggle went on continuously up and down the slopes, and the hill changed hands five times before the enemy re-established the position whence he had been driven early in the day.

At Meletta the situation was reversed. Enemy forces which attempted to take the Italian position were driven back.

British and French Present in Force.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN ITALY, Sunday, Dec. 2—(Associated Press.)—General Diaz, Chief of Staff of the Italian Armies, today reviewed two noted battalions of French troops which have arrived to take up the fight against the invading forces of the Central Powers. The reviews took place close behind the front, within hearing of the artillery battle, and were singularly impressive as the troops marched snappily past the Italian and French Generals to the tunes of the Royal Italian March and the "Marseillaise."

General Diaz addressed the troops briefly, congratulating the battalions on their past exploits, and concluding:

"I have known of your bravery for a long time, and I am convinced that you are going to furnish new proof of it."

General Diaz was accompanied on his reviewing tour by General Fayolle, commander of the French forces in Italy; General Gondrecourt, chief of the French mission with the Italian supreme command; General Duchesne, commander of a French army, and by the divisional commander.

So many French and British troops are now in Northern Italy that the novelty of their presence has worn off, although the sight of the regiments marching toward the front or to their cantonments evokes the same tremendous enthusiasm as when they first arrived. The French are busy with reorganization work, assisting the Italians to reform their forces, and giving them the benefit of their technical skill and experience.

GREAT SHOOTING BY MONITOR.

British Smash Piave Bridges at 18,000-Yard Range.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Ward Price, in a dispatch from Venice dated last Friday, says:

"Three bridges across the lower Piave, which the enemy was using for supplying his troops in the delta between the two channels of the river mouth, were destroyed yesterday by a British monitor with big gun fire of remarkable accuracy.

"The range was 18,000 yards, and the three bridges which were the targets lay 200 yards apart. One was a stone bridge, which the Austrians had repaired. The other two were only three yards wide.

"On these slight marks the monitor's guns put five direct hits out of seven shots. The first shot was on the target, and the pontoon bridges were both hit on each end, one of them being so effectively severed that an airplane observer reported that the middle part of it floated downstream. A shell was also dropped right on the stone bridge."

D'ANNUNZIO AROUSES FERVOR.

To Die Is Not Enough; Live and Win, He Exhorts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Austro-German newspapers continue to circulate the rumor that Gabriele d'Annunzio has been taken prisoner. The best refutation of this is the publication of a speech just delivered by the poet at a gathering of officers at the front. The soldier-bard reached heights of eloquence and patriotism which he had, perhaps, never before attained, arousing with his words great enthusiasm and emotion.

After speaking of the wonderful feats accomplished by the Italian troops on the Carso and Isonzo lines and the "sad days" of the enemy offensive, he said:

"I tell you that shedding your blood is not sufficient. Offering yourself is not sufficient. Death is not sufficient. One must live and fight, must live and win.

"Multiply yourself, multiply your men. One must equal ten men, must equal a thousand. We must not yield our native soil 'foot by foot' nor 'inch by inch.' Don't yield a particle."

WASHINGTON LEARNS OF LULL

Official Rome Dispatch Predicts Greater Teuton Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Semi-official advices from Rome received here by cable today indicate that the Austro-German attacks on the Italian defensive line have temporarily ceased. This may be due partly to the determined resistance made by the Italians, who have checked the invaders for two weeks on the same line, and partly due to the German offensive around Cambrai.

"The Austro-German attacks," said the dispatch from Rome, "have entirely ceased on our front and a relative calm prevails. The German press explains that the sudden inactivity is due to the unfavorable atmospheric conditions, although it is a well-known fact that the Austro-German offensive was inaugurated under rain and snow.

"The real truth is that the Italian Army, after the crisis, was rapidly reorganized, and is now holding the line with incomparable bravery.

"The enemy has tried to break through our lines at every point. It appears clearly now that Boroevic's divisions hoped to push the Italians beyond the Piave by systematic violent attacks which were regularly repulsed. Later, General Conrad tried to make the most of the advantages gained on the Asiago plateau while our troops were retreating to our line of resistance, but when the Austro-Germans attempted to break our defensive barrier at Meletta and Magna-Boschi, they suffered staggering losses without gaining any ground. Numerous divisions wore themselves out in vain assaults against the positions desperately defended by our soldiers.

"Italian aviators have reported continual transfers of Austrian troops from the plain to the mountains to fill up the gaps in their decimated ranks. The enemy is very active preparing elaborate systems.

"It is believed that the recommencement of the offensive on a larger scale is imminent. It is expected that General Conrad will strike in the direction of Vicenza, aiming at an encircling movement against the Fourth and First Italian Army Corps. Such alternate blows on the right, left, and centre recall the method against Verdun, and it is trusted that they will have the identical result.

"Among the numerous episodes of bravery displayed by our soldiers one is worthy of particular mention—the feat accomplished last night by a company of sappers near Vidor. Although the Italians had blown up the Vidor bridge after their retreat, only two arches were destroyed, and the Austrians attempted immediately to fill the gap and effect the passage of the Piave under the protection of darkness.

"The Italian command ordered that the other arch of the bridge should be destroyed. Accordingly, a company of sappers, during the night, tried to swim to the middle of the river, but owing to the icy water and the swiftness of the current the soldiers were carried away and succeeded in saving themselves with great difficulty by means of ropes. The attempt was renewed with rafts, but with the same negative result.

"Finally by a clever manoeuvre a group of soldiers succeeded in reaching the standing span of the bridge. Aided by the intense darkness and the roar of the water, the sappers raised a demountable ladder thirty-six feet long and one officer and four soldiers climbed to the summit of the bridge where the Austrians were entrenched. Four boxes of explosives were placed twelve feet from the enemy. After lighting the fuses the soldiers had hardly time enough to descend into their boat when the mine exploded, carrying along the arch of the bridge and its Austrian defenders.

"High praise is due to the Italian Navy for its operations near the mouth of the Piave, where small batteries on monitors, motor boats, destroyers, and hydroaeroplanes are defending the marshy zone. Specially trained troops have been landed in this swampy region, which they are rapidly transforming into well fortified trenches.

"The official bulletin announces that a gold medal has been awarded to the Corporal Cyclist, Raimondo Scintu, a Sardinian, who, having volunteered to get some information for his commander, went alone to an enemy trench, accomplished his mission, and captured several prisoners. Escorted by some other soldiers, he returned to the enemy trench and captured forty more Austrians. Not satisfied with his success Corporal Scintu pressed further into the trench where two officers were hidden and ordered them to surrender. One of the officers fired two shots, wounding him seriously, but the Corporal found enough strength to kill this Austrian officer and to capture the other.

"A silver medal has been awarded to Prince Humbert, Count of Salemi, for bravery displayed as a bombing officer during the recent engagements.

"The Fiat Company has offered 50,000 more lires to the best Italian military aviator."

THIRTEEN BILLIONS IN NEW BUDGET

Continued from Page 1.

fiscal year 1919 under the estimates submitted to Congress today. For the current fiscal year of 1918 the appropriation for this council was $500,000 and for 1919 the sum of $970,000 is asked.

This is how the council proposes to spend the money for which it asks for 1919: Salaries, $540,000; wages, $60,000; printing and stationery, $150,000; furniture and equipment, $80,000; telegraph and telephone, $40,000; rent of offices and grounds, $50,000; repairs and upkeep of buildings, $20,000, and $50,000 for miscellaneous items. These are the general headings under which it is proposed by the council to spend during 1919 $970,000 for expenses of experimental work and investigations undertaken under authority of the council, by its advisory commission and by its subordinate bodies.

The National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, another of the newly created independent bodies in Washington, is operating under appropriations aggregating $107,000 for the current year. For the fiscal year of 1919 this committee asks $260,000.

The Federal Trade Commission which is operating during the fiscal year 1918 under appropriations of $522,920 asks for $1,429,240 for the fiscal year 1919. During 1918 the appropriation for salaries and expenses of special attorneys for this commission was $300,000 but for 1919 this is sought to be increased to $1,130,000.

Departmental Estimates.

By departments, the estimates submitted today are recapitulated as follows:

	Estimates, 1919.	Appropriations, 1918.
Legislative	$15,220,628	$15,753,378
Executive	1,241,960	111,522,690
State Dept.	7,340,331	6,563,706
Treasury Dept.	736,621,972	7,635,827,982
Independent offices	930,040,891	1,203,434,878
Dist. of Col.	18,411,124	15,318,430
War Dept.	10,102,569,149	7,526,387,716
Panama Canal	23,171,824	20,583,299
Navy Dept.	1,047,914,027	1,586,986,455
Interior Dept.	211,530,122	217,574,484
P. O. Dept., proper	1,825,340	1,943,260
Postal Service, payable from revenues	331,818,345	331,851,170
Dept. of Agri.	49,193,551	56,869,546
Dept. of Com.	17,734,065	18,605,935
Dept. of Labor.	7,268,551	8,452,836
Dept. of Justice	12,400,264	11,349,716
Increase of compensation, all departments, (estimated)	.....	15,000,000
Total, including sinking fund requirement and Postal Service	$13,504,357,939	$13,788,960,437
Deduct sinking fund requirement	153,814,000	60,743,000
Total, exclusive of sinking fund requirement	$13,350,543,939	$13,728,212,437
Deduct Postal Service, payable from revenues	331,818,345	331,851,170
Total, exclusive of sinking fund requirement and postal service	$13,018,725,594	$13,396,361,267

BRITISH CAPTURED 26,869.

Report for November Also Shows 221 Guns Were Taken.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—According to figures given out by the War Office tonight, the British captured on all fronts in November 26,869 prisoners and 221 guns.

Of these captures, 11,551 men and 138 guns were taken on the western front, 10,454 men and 80 guns in Palestine, and 4,403 men and 3 guns in East Africa.

ROBBERY OF KAISER TRACED TO SCHOOLBOY

Art Objects Stolen From Wilhelmshoehe Were Sold Through an Antiquary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2, (via London, Dec. 3.)—As a result of the arrest of the schoolboy burglar who robbed the Kaiser's castle of Wilhelmshöhe, and further inquiries into the affair, some interesting details have been brought to light.

The youth, whose name is Karl Walther, appears to have had no accomplices, nor did he make off with 15,000 worth of Kaiserly treasure at one haul, as reported. During a fortnight he broke into the palace, though it was well guarded, no fewer than eight times. He clambered over a railing, then climbed by means of thick ivy to a window, through which he gained entrance to the apartments which the Kaiser's daughter occupies when staying in the castle and to the neighboring suite of the Kaiserin. That articles were missing was not noticed by the servants.

A curiosity shop dealer who bought some stolen articles from Walther sold a valuable bronze to a buyer. The latter showed it to an art expert, who recognized it as belonging to the Kaiser's collection. The police were informed and the seller of the article was arrested.

Walther was known to be friendly with this man, and he was also taken into custody, when he told the whole story.

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PEACE MISSION NOT OF ONE MIND

Continued from Page 1.

Headquarters is still holding firm. Trotsky declares that Headquarters is isolated, and will be taken within forty-eight hours. The shock battalions at the front announced their intention of defending General Dukhonin to the utmost.

Trotsky Talks of Situation.

In the Soviet yesterday Trotsky made a long speech on the international situation.

"We shall be on our guard in the negotiations," he said, "and will not permit distortion of those principles of universal peace for which the Russian revolution is fighting. We shall allow no evasions, and will make most categorical demands both to our allies and our enemies."

Trotsky described the Allies generally as being in a distracted state of mind, but declared that the Americans showed a more conciliatory disposition. As to England, Trotsky, remembering his three weeks' detention in Nova Scotia, is not going to show any mercy. I have already telegraphed that an order has been issued not to permit any British subjects to leave Russia until Chicherin and Petroff have been released. Englishmen here have only the very vaguest idea who Chicherin and Petroff are, and why they are interned, but presumably they are very important persons, otherwise the Council of Commissaries would hardly have taken such measures against the thousands of Englishmen living in Russia.

Trotsky yesterday demanded the moral support of the Soviet for his action, and judging by the loud applause, he got it. He said he had had a visit from the British Consul, who asked him what would happen if the British Government delayed to answer.

"Without hesitation," said Trotsky, "I told the Consul that if our comrades were still kept in the concentration camps by the British Government the revolutionary Government of Russia would find it necessary to take the same measures with regard to Englishmen who carry on a counter-revolutionary agitation in Russia."

In the meantime the Russians are forcing the pace in home politics. There was a curious scene on Thursday night in the Petrograd City Council. Workmen came into the meeting and interrupted the speakers with cries of "You are lying!" "You have betrayed us!" "We'll sweep you out with a dirty broom!" Finally several went up and shook their fists in the Mayor's face. They had brought resolutions from the factories declaring that as the elections to the Constituent Assembly had shown that the Council no longer represented a majority of the population, it must be dissolved.

Repudiates Truce Negotiations.

Amid the clamor the Council unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the Cadets and modified by the Social Revolutionary majority thus:

"The Petrograd City Council indignantly repudiates the attempts of irresponsible usurpers to conclude a separate armistice and peace with Germany on the eve of the Constituent Assembly, and noting that this attempt, if it succeeds, will and can only lead to peace at Russia's expense and her reduction to the position of a colony, declares that a peace necessary to all peoples and worthy of Russia can only be concluded by the Constituent Assembly."

M. Vinaver, a Cadet who has just been elected member of the Constituent Assembly, introducing the motion, insisted that the Council, as the only remaining body really representative of all classes of the people, must declare the real will of the people to the Allies and friends of Russia who had so patiently awaited the development of events. "The Bolsheviki," said he, "have not only usurped the Government, they have usurped our honor."

Yesterday morning the town was completely taken aback by the wholesale suppression of papers, an attempt forcibly to disperse the City Council, and the arrest of the Mayor and prominent Councilors. In the evening the general attitude was one of unconcealed mirth.

A deputation from the City Council went to the Smolny Institute to demand the release of the prisoners. They saw Trotzky. He knew nothing of the arrests. They saw Lunacharsky. He knew nothing. The Investigating Commission also professed ignorance and referred them to the Military Revolutionary Committee. The committee sent word to the Investigating Commission, and finally they were assured that all the prisoners would be released, and they were.

The Mayor's story I heard from his own lips. He was awakened early in the morning by a detachment of sailors under an officer. They made a feint of searching his papers, but finally declared they had come to arrest him. The officer said, "Wait a little while and have some tea while I go along to Shingareff." One sailor was left in charge. Another sailor said, "Hadn't I better stay, too?" The officer said, "No, there's no need; he's a social revolutionary." "Why are we arresting a social revolutionary?" asked the sailors, in surprise.

The search for Shingareff having proved unsuccessful, the Mayor was taken off to Smolny Institute. There he was examined by a commission presided over by Kozlovsky, a lawyer who was for several months under arrest on a charge of espionage. The Mayor was asked whether he had taken part in drafting the proclamation of the Provisional Government and whether he had taken part in the Moscow armed uprising.

The Provisional Government was described as a secret society calling itself the Provisional Government, and altogether the impression was that the Bolsheviki were alarmed by the possible existence of a huge plot, including the Provisional Government, the Committee of Public Safety, and the City Council, and having a large armed force at its back.

The cross-examination of other prisoners was equally frivolous. Cadet Protopopoff was arrested because it was imagined that he was a brother of former Minister of the Interior Protopopoff. All the prisoners were well treated and were fed on dainties unobtainable now by ordinary mortals, and ended their adventure in excellent spirits.

The Duma held its ordinary meeting last night undisturbed. All the suppressed papers reappear today under other names except the Novoe Vremya, whose printing office has been confiscated for Bolshevist use. All Petrograd is amused at the futility of the power that is dictating terms to Russia and the world.

Back Out of Coalition Government.

A few days ago the Bolsheviki celebrated with music and banners a reunion of the democracy and tried to form a new Government with the help of the Maximalist Social Revolutionaries and Menshevik Internationalists, but their would-be allies are alarmed by the high-handed methods of the Bolshevist leaders and show a disposition to back out. The Executive Committee of the Railway Union, which has flirted with the Bolsheviki and was expected to take part in their Government, definitely backed out, and yesterday protested against the dissolution of the Town Council. So the combination hangs fire and the Government, as far as can be observed, still consists only of Lenine and Trotzky.

The strike of officials continues. The private banks struck three days of this week in protest against attempts on the State Bank, and the State Bank officials are still on strike. One by one various officials are being arrested. There is room in the prisons, for many criminals have been released. An order was given for the arrest of the signatories of the declaration of the Provisional Government, but all have left Petrograd. These things are being done in a town in which the Constituent Assembly is to meet in ten days' time.

The election returns are coming in from the provinces. In most of the provincial towns the Cadets are leading, but the Bolsheviki have a majority in towns where there are large garrisons or large numbers of factory workmen. The vote of the towns, however, is not decisive, for outside of Petrograd and Moscow it is the Government or province that forms the constituency, and the peasant vote will greatly strengthen the Social Revolutionaries, and in some areas perhaps the Bolsheviki. The more moderate Social Democrats, those groups, that is, who formerly led the Soviets, are simply nowhere in the voting.

The Cossack Congress at Novo-Cherkask has passed a resolution demanding that a Government be formed by representatives of the Southeastern Federation, the former Soviets, and all institutions of importance to the State. That is a democratic coalition government on a broad basis.

PARIS CONFERENCE ENDS IN HIGH HOPE

Continued from Page 1.

to those you have just heard. I had come here with the formal intention of preserving silence, in order to leave you under the impression made by the fine speech which my friend, the eminent Colonel House, who represents so worthily the noble American people, has just delivered.

"In listening to him I could not help thinking that if there is a lesson to be drawn from the historic friendships, which reunite today, in the glorious past of the French and American nations there is no less a lesson in the total abolition of old enmities."

"In the past we have been friends of America and enemies of England. The French and English have battled bravely and loyally against one another, both on the sea and on the land. The two people today are tied together in solidarity and friendship.

"There are no longer here great and small nations. All peoples are great who struggle for the same ideal of justice and liberty, and will obtain it through sacrifices soon to be recompensed magnificently.

"If I may believe the newspapers, a heavy voice is making itself heard from the other side of the trenches, jeering at this conference. There is nothing here to jeer at. Our enemies, who see nothing beyond brutal force, cannot understand us. We are all in the fight under the orders of human conscience. We seek the same realization of right, justice, and liberty, and we have met that right, always promised, shall become

SIGNS OF GERMAN ATTACK IN FORCE

Washington Observers See Indications of a New Offensive on Large Scale.

FORCED TO IT, SAYS BAKER

Enemy Cannot Longer Endure Strain of Trench Warfare on Western Front.

NOW SEEKS A DECISION

Sending Large Forces from the Eastern Lines to More Active Theatres of Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—All the earmarks of the military situation in Europe indicate that the German General Staff contemplates a new offensive on a large scale "somewhere in Europe."

The inactivity of the Austro-German forces along the Italian defensive front, the closing of the Swiss border for two weeks, the movement of troops from the Russian front, and the German counterstroke near Cambrai, are interpreted here as unmistakable evidence of important German military plans. The situation along the Russian front is such as to enable the Germans to move large bodies of troops from that front to the western front or to any other point where the General Staff desires to undertake an offensive.

One suggestion heard in military circles here is that the German Staff thought perhaps the Italian offensive might draw a sufficient number of British and French reinforcements from the western front to the Italian front to weaken some point in France or Flanders. However, it is known that the British and French now have a numerical superiority of men and guns along the French and Flanders front and were able to send reinforcements to Italy without endangering the integrity of the western front.

In his weekly review of the military situation in Europe, issued tonight, Secretary Baker himself takes the view, based on information possessed by the General Staff and the War College, that Germany is preparing a new Winter offensive and large-scale military operations of a mobile character.

Active Warfare Now.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"The outstanding feature of the general military situation today is to be found in the ever-increasing mobility or action of the forces engaged.

"Static warfare is giving way to activity of movement.

"It seems that a decision is being sought by the enemy, who realizes that he cannot endure for a much longer period the strain of trench warfare imposed by the Allies in the west.

"This explains the effort of the Central Powers in massing considerable forces in order to invade Italy—a concentration of troops made possible by the internal situation in Russia. This offensive was undertaken to crush the Italians and compel them to sue for peace.

"Five weeks of desperate fighting has brought them no nearer their real objective in this theatre.

"The Italian armies suffered serious reverses in the early stages of the battle. They were compelled to give way, and, for a time, the military situation along the Italian front was serious. But the enemy had underestimated the resisting power of the Italians and discounted the splendid morale which their forces would display when the full magnitude of the impending crisis was visualized.

"The hoped-for revolution in Italy, which had been sedulously fomented by German propagandists, and which was an important part of the German plan of invasion, failed to materialize.

"The Italians, by a magnificent effort, reorganized their broken forces, rapidly re-formed their cadres, and, backed by the Allies, were able, single-handed, to check the Austro-German invasion.

"It would be futile to underestimate the great losses, both of men and material, suffered by the Italians. These losses should serve to set forth in bolder relief the heroic efforts of these elements of the Italian Army which were able to thwart the plans of the Central Empires.

Shifting of German Troops.

"The closing of the Swiss frontier for two weeks may indicate that the enemy is transporting large forces, both men and guns, to the west.

"The enemy is constantly detaching large contingents from the eastern theatre. All good troops which can possibly be spared are being dispatched to other zones of operations.

"So that, though the season is not propitious for engaging in military enterprises on a large scale, yet, owing to the imperative necessity for a continuance of this mobility, further offensives are to be anticipated.

"On the other hand, the Allies will give the enemy no respite and any offensive undertaken by the Germans will be promptly met by a counterstroke of greater severity.

"The battle of Cambrai continues with sanguinary intensity.

"The enemy, after the first onrush of the British, by bringing up fresh forces, has been able to bolster up his weakened defenses, which for a time imperiled the security of the entire Hindenburg line.

"However, when the Germans had recovered from the first blow and were able to stand their ground, no further extensive gains of terrain by the British were to be anticipated.

"The heights of Bourlon Wood and Bourlon Village were stormed and captured by the British during the early part of the period under review.

"Repeated hostile counterattacks failed to wrest from them the dominating position of Bourlon Wood, though the village of Bourlon, as well as Fontaine Notre Dame, the scene of much heavy fighting, has again passed into German hands.

"Bourlon Wood not only remained in British hands, but they had so strengthened their positions here as to enable them to bring up artillery.

"The shelling of Cambrai has begun.

"Infantry activity somewhat abated during the later part of the week, when the enemy apparently passed to the offensive and was able to break through the newly won British positions south of Masnières.

"Hostile reaction has been extremely heavy, and costly counterattacks made by the enemy have enabled him to retake a certain area as well as occupy terrain southwest of the new salient.

"Here the enemy was temporarily successful in penetrating the original British line for a depth of approximately two miles, resulting in the taking of La Vacquerie and Gouzeacourt. Severe fighting continues in this sector.

"The British have the situation well in hand and announce the repulse of the enemy, who has been driven from the positions captured.

"In the Ypres salient, especially in the Passchendaele sector, artillery activity was noted. No infantry action took place.

"Along the French front minor operations are recorded. North of the Aisne artillery duels continue.

"In the Argonne the increasing intensity of hostile artillery is noted. On the right bank of the Meuse, the French carried forward a successful thrust of a local character north of Hill 344, while the enemy raided various sectors of the French front.

"During the week the enemy made repeated attempts to shatter the Italian lines in mountain regions between the Brenta and the Piave. These were, in every case, repulsed. Intense bombardments east of the Brenta Valley, followed by furiously massed attacks, were repelled, and the Italians even counterattacked with vigor, driving the enemy back for some distance.

"On the Asiago Plateau enemy concentrations have been successfully harassed, and the Italian counterbattery work has been efficient.

"The situation along the Italian front is rapidly becoming normal. Enemy assaults in the northern sector are subsiding.

"Allied co-operation has now been firmly established, in a measure relieving the situation.

"In the Palestine theatre of operations the rapid advance of the British on Jerusalem, after the fall of Jaffa has been temporarily retarded.

"The resistance of the Turkish forces has considerably increased, and the necessity of bringing up further reinforcements and material has caused delay in the offensive operations.

"British cavalry has reached a point within 3½ miles west of the city.

"It is believed that Turks are planning to defend the city.

"In Albania attacks along the front held by the Italians were repeated, but without success.

"Along other fronts no engagements of importance have taken place."

822 TURNERS IN THE ARMY.

102 of the German Athletes Are Officers—Only 45 Were Drafted.

Reports received at the headquarters in Indianapolis of the North American Turnerbund from eighty-two local clubs, representing 45 per cent. of the total membership of the national organization of German-American athletic societies, show that 822 of their members are serving in the United States army or navy, 102 of whom are officers, according to a dispatch printed in The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

Of the turners in the military service 472 are drafted men. Only forty-five of the drafted athletes were exempted because of physical unfitness.

BILL FOR VALOR AWARDS.

Permits Americans to Accept Decorations from Our Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—By the provisions of a resolution offered by Representative Linthicum of Maryland, soldiers, sailors, marines, and others in the service of the nation are authorized to accept decorations for valor from any nations allied with the United States in this war.

Under the Constitution, Americans fighting with our armies abroad cannot accept decorations which foreign Governments have wished to bestow upon them without the consent of Congress. If this resolution is adopted these decorations may be accepted.

TAKES UP DEFENSE OF LORD LANSDOWNE

Manchester Guardian Says War May Be Ended Quickest by Way He Suggests.

GILBERT MURRAY IMPRESSED

Asks Whether Englishmen Shall Fight Less Well if They Know What Is the Object They Fight For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The controversy over Lord Lansdowne's letter suggesting a restatement of the Allies' aims continues along the lines already indicated in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatches. New York dispatches today to The Chronicle have to some extent corrected the first impressions of American opinion cabled to the jingo papers here.

The point is made by The Manchester Guardian that "the infamy and harm that comes to the country from Lansdowne's letter will come, not from the letter itself, but from the wild misrepresentations of its terms and purpose, and from the deductions based upon these."

The Guardian sets out in carefully chosen language what is the underlying cause of the passions which the controversy has developed. This is the fact that there actually existed in men's minds "certain undeclared or half-declared divisions of a tendency and view which Lansdowne's letter served to bring to the surface. There is a great body of opinion represented by powerful elements in the popular and Unionist press and in the Unionist Party which refuses to consider the war from any other point of view than that of smashing the German, or, in Lloyd George's phrase, of a knockout blow.

"It takes no heed of making this process easier by limiting our objects in the war to the most moderate which we and our allies can agree among ourselves to be necessary, or by disabusing the minds of enemy peoples of the gross delusions fostered in them by their rulers as to the fate which we design for them in the event of our victory. That is one way of looking at the war and its issue. Another is to converse on the one hand of restricting our general aims to those which are essential for depriving the enemy of any real fruits of victory, and thus permanently discrediting the whole policy and political and military organization out of which the war has arisen, and on the other hand of taking steps to gain the advantage of this policy by letting the enemy peoples know that peace need not spell ruin to their national existence and all their legitimate future hopes.

"Both policies postulate an allied victory either directly by arms or indirectly by the exhaustion of our enemies. Since the ends which the whole nation has in view can be looked for in no other way the difference between the two is that the second would be likely to achieve its end a good deal sooner than the first. That is what Lansdowne believed, and therefore has he spoken."

Professor Gilbert Murray has written the following letter, to which The Daily Telegraph gives special prominence:

"Lord Lansdowne's hostile critics, almost without exception, write as if the policy he advocates implied a weakening of the will to fight. To argue thus is, intentionally or unintentionally, to beg the whole question. This nation, like others, has suffered intolerable wrongs from Germany and is threatened with intolerable danger in the future. Therefore we fight and have fought and mean to go on fighting until we see our way to some degree of reparation and security. The whole nation is involved. The whole nation, with infinitesimal exceptions, is working and making sacrifices. So far we are all agreed. The question is whether we shall fight and work less well or be less ready to make sacrifices if we know that is the object we are fighting for and recognize that object to be both just and moderate.

"For myself, as an average man, I know I shall do my modest part in the war much better and with a better heart. I have never for a moment begun to lose heart about these matters except when reading certain articles or listening to certain speeches, which, so I am credibly informed, were intended as war propaganda to rouse my fighting spirit. I looked askance at some Socialist workingmen whom I saw near me, and devoutly hoped they were asleep, but I fear they were not, and I wondered what our rulers thought men were made of.

"In one place only is Lord Lansdowne's letter likely to dampen the fighting spirit. It will doubtless do so in Germany and Austria if the enemy Governments allow it to circulate there, but I fear that is not likely. What the enemy Governments want their subjects to believe is the exact opposite of Lansdowne's five points—that we do wish to destroy Germany and impose on her an English appointed Government; that we do mean unconditionally to strangle her great trade and to make of the league of nations a vast anti-German alliance which shall reduce the peoples of Central Europe to a state resembling serfdom, such as the worst Pan Germans proposed for France, and, lastly, that we absolutely refuse to discuss any international problems, whether relating to sea power or otherwise. Put forward that program, and I do not know if it will make any one in England fight better, but it will certainly rally the Germans around the Kaiser and earn the gratitude of the Berlin Press Bureau."

CANADA CONDEMNS LETTER.

Thinks Lansdowne Made Biggest Mistake of His Career.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—The letter written by the Marquis of Lansdowne to The London Daily Telegraph was received in Canada with almost universal reprobation. The general impression, as reflected in editorial comment, is that it is the cry of an old man who has lost his grip, and that it does not represent any large or responsible section of public opinion anywhere in the British Empire.

The editorial comments varied in the severity of their condemnation from those which agreed with the main provisions of the letter but regretted its publication at such an inopportune time to those which flung it aside as unworthy of consideration. These two extremes are typified by extracts from the editorial columns of The Montreal Star and The Winnipeg Free Press. The Star says:

"There can be no quarrel with the main provisions of the letter itself. As to the practical application of his Lordship's argument there will, however, be more room for doubt. A restatement of our war aims at this time can scarcely be considered strictly necessary. But with the added authority of American participation in the Interallied War Council behind it, such restatement might be to us a source of added inspiration and strength. Here rather than in the creation of a possible meeting ground with Germany lies the value of what Lord Lansdowne urges."

On the other hand, The Winnipeg Free Press declares:

"In the minds of the millions composing the democratic alliance there is but one issue: Whether Prussianism or democracy shall survive to form the guiding principle of the world's future development. Measured beside that issue the kind of convictions voiced by Lord Lansdowne become dwarfed, insignificant, immaterial."

The fact that Lord Lansdowne is a former Governor General of Canada has perhaps led many editorial writers to modify their criticism, but through all there is evident the clear conviction that he has made the biggest mistake of his career.

The leading men of both political parties and the dominating figures in the financial world are at one in their disapproval of the letter.

ROCKEFELLER TO RAISE $4,000,000 FOR SOLDIERS

Outlines Plans of the War Community Service in Camps.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., received a group of reporters at his offices at 26 Broadway yesterday afternoon to outline in a broad manner the plans and ideas of the war camp community service which is being conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America for the War and Navy Departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities. With him was Roy A. Smith, Director of the War Camp Community Service.

"It is not my purpose to have you gentlemen regard this as an interview," Mr. Rockefeller said, "but it is merely an opportunity for us to sort of get together to discuss the aims and scope of the work of the various commissions and organizations in relation to the men in the camps."

Mr. Rockefeller then outlined the work of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other similar activities and told of the necessity of further broadening the recreation fields for the increasing armies. He dwelt upon the moral as well as the physical side of the question and spoke at some length upon the treatment of the social evil in its bearing on army life. Of this matter he spoke feelingly, giving both his own opinion and that of army medical officials and regular officers.

He told of the need for an increase in the fraternal work with the men when away from camp and of the aim to raise about $4,000,000 for this work.

"It is not that there will be any difficulty in raising such a sum," he declared, "for the gentlemen interested in the camp community service could undoubtedly raise it in a short time. But it is necessary and vitally necessary that more than such men become interested. Each one of us owes it as a duty to our land to help these soldiers, and it is only through a general interest that this can be accomplished."

He spoke of the equal need of protective service for young girls who have become "enamoured of a uniform." It is the intention to extend the Y. M. C. A. huts and to carry on larger ends the welfare work of that and similar organizations.

Mr. Smith in replying to questions told of conditions in towns like Chillicothe, Ohio, where there are 40,000 soldiers to 10,000 inhabitants, and where crowds of the boys three blocks long wait their turn to enter the Y. M. C. A. huts.

OHIOANS ELECT HERRICK.

Ex-Governor Unanimously Chosen as Head of Their Society.

The thirty-fifth annual dinner and the election of the President of the Ohio Society were held last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. At the conclusion of the dinner Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio and ex-Ambassador to France, was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Colgate Hoyt in nominating Mr. Herrick commented on the activity of Major Charles P. Bruch, who had been President of the society for the past two years. He is now in the Signal Corps attached to the army in Washington.

ARMY'S 1919 BUDGET IS $10,043,650,041

Estimates to Congress Provide for 99,818 Officers and 1,606,353 Men.

FURTHER DEMANDS LIKELY

Foreign Service Pay Increases Are $73,621,696—Other Funds for Public Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Estimates submitted to Congress today by the War Department indicated that during the second year of the war—the fiscal year between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919—the participation of the army would cost $10,043,650,041.46, of which $6,615,936,553.72 would be spent on the military establishment proper and $3,427,713,487.74 on fortifications, artillery and ammunition. Prospects are that these figures will soon be increased by supplementary estimates.

For all purposes the War Department asks for $10,102,599,149.92, but of this amount $58,949,108.46 will be spent on department salaries and expenses, rivers and harbors, miscellaneous public works of a civil character, and other matters not figuring directly in the conduct of the war.

The estimates disclose the gigantic scale on which the army is going into the war. The largest single item is $3,332,445,122.57 for fortifications, guns and other works of defense and their ammunition. Next in importance comes the estimate of $2,224,335,001.24 for supplies, services and transportation to be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps. Third is the estimate of $1,138,240,314.77 for the signal service, of which $1,032,294,260 is for the aviation section of the army. Next is the sum of $1,003,933,676.04 for pay and the traveling expenses of the army.

Army of Over 1,500,000.

Exhibits attached to the pay estimates show that during the fiscal year 1919 the army expects to have 99,818 officers and 1,606,353 men, to be distributed as follows:

OFFICERS.	
Line officers	62,000
General Staff	347
Adjutant General's Department	281
Inspector General's Department	246
Engineer Corps	400
Ordnance Department	2,000
Quartermaster Corps	5,300
Medical Department	14,000
Judge Advocate General's Department	300
Signal Corps	11,941
Insular Affairs Department	3
ENLISTED MEN.	
Of the line	1,208,30
In Ordnance Department	20,000
In Quartermaster Corps	100,000
In Signal Corps	153,946
In Medical Department	124,108

For fortifications and other work of defense, the larger part of which includes guns and ammunition for use in Europe, the items are:

Construction of gun and mortar batteries	$3,241,000
New mountain, field and siege cannon, (including $83,399,697 for motor trucks and tractors)	225,000,000
Ammunition for mountain, field, and siege cannon, (including $842,304,856 for powder, $849,855,542 for metals, $568,654,744 for acids and chemicals, and $147,718,213 for machines and their parts)	2,672,000,000
Seacoast cannon	12,200,415
Ammunition for seacoast cannon	6,060,000
Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery	310,500,000
Proving grounds maintenance and operation	1,000,000
Operation of new ammonia plant	1,100,000
Operation of new nitric acid plant	200,000
Operation of new sodium cyanide plant	300,000
Terminal storage and shipping facilities	20,000,000
Storage facilities at armories and arsenals	87,000,000

$2,000,000 for Information.

The General Staff Corps submits an estimate of $2,000,000 for its military information service.

The item of $1,003,933,676 for the pay of the army includes $142,943,400 for officers of the line, $3,500,000 for extra pay for these officers, $478,695,627 for enlisted men of the line, $8,520,000 for additional pay for length of service of these men, $7,873,800 for 20,000 enlisted men for the Ordnance Department, $39,369,000 for 100,000 enlisted men for the Quartermaster Corps, $69,606,607 for 153,945 enlisted men of the Signal Corps, $49,146,078 for 124,108 enlisted men of the Medical Department, $19,197,900 for 8,300 officers of the Quartermaster Corps, $32,382,000 for 14,000 officers of the Medical Department, $13,808,920 for army nurses, $27,619,533 for 11,941 officers of the Signal Corps, and $10,030,800 for increase of pay of these officers for aviation service.

In addition the estimates call for $17,207,341 for the 10 per cent. increase of pay which Congress has authorized for all army officers on foreign service, and $56,414,355 for the 20 per cent. increase Congress has allowed for enlisted men on foreign service, a total of $73,621,696.

The item for the subsistence of the army calls for the appropriation of $296,405,855, of which $288,850,537 is to be spent for the purchase of subsistence for issue to troops, including reserve supplies.

Quartermaster Corps Items.

Another large item under the Quartermaster Corps estimates is $809,532,025 for supplies and transportation.

The ordnance items are also naturally heavy. They start off with $25,500,000 for current expenses of the Ordnance Department, of which $696,733 is for auto trucks and $108,330 for horses. For the manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms and hand use $390,000,000 is asked. For small arms target practice $15,200,000 is asked, this being the sum it will cost to train our men to shoot during the second year of the war. In this target practice, it is estimated, the army will shoot away $33,900,440 worth of metal, $11,707,153 worth of guns, shells, and cartridges will be used, and $12,206,350 worth of powder will be utilized.

For making arms at national armories $50,000,000 additional is asked, of which $15,525,685 will be spent on pistols, revolvers, and rifle parts. Besides this $95,400,000 is wanted for overhauling ordnance, stores and supplies, and making new ordnance stores to fill requisitions from troops.

What is considered a very important item is the estimate of $237,144,000 for automatic machine guns, of which $43,504,040 is to be spent on armored motor cycles. The sum appropriated by Congress for the purchase and making of machine guns for the current fiscal year of 1918 was $291,177,000. Another item in the estimates is $75,550,000 for the purchase and manufacture of armored motor cars, including tanks.

The cost of improvement and maintenance of harbors and waterways is estimated at $29,515,697 for 1919. That is a reduction of more than $5,000,000 from the amount appropriated for the current year. As usual, the largest sum estimated is for the Mississippi River, $12,112,000. For the Ohio River $5,006,000 is proposed, and for the harbor of New York, where the largest part of the country's foreign commerce is handled, $3,010,000, which includes provision for improvements on the Hudson and East Rivers, estimates for the latter waterway amounting to $2,500,000.

Harbor estimates include:

Boston, $40,000; Baltimore, $300,000; Galveston, $300,000; Oakland, Cal., $100,000; Los Angeles, $100,000; Lake Erie $50,000; Lake Superior, $21,000; Lake Michigan, eastern shore $70,500, western shore $121,350; Lake Huron, $113,000, including $106,000 for completing harbor of refuge at Harbor Beach; Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y., and Black Rock Channel, $310,000.

BULGARIA DEMANDS BIG TERRITORIAL GAINS

Alleged British Request for Minimum Terms Made to Archimandrite Stephen.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 29.—The demands of Bulgaria for territorial gains, for the consideration of which a conference of the Central Powers was called at Nish, are outlined in a secret telegram from the Chargé d'Affaires at Berne to the Foreign Office. The telegram is dated Sept. 23, 1917, and is based on information received from a Turkish officer who had just arrived in Berne.

Bulgaria, the telegram said, demanded that her boundary be from Moravia to the junction of the Danube, including Nish, Serbia; along the line from Nish to Prishtina and along the Upper Vardar River to the Albanian and Greek frontiers; also Monastir, Saloniki, Seres, Drama, and Kavala, with the frontier reaching the sea. The whole of Dobrudja (Rumania) also was demanded.

Claims from a Bulgarian source corroborate the above, with an additional demand for the Valley of the Timoka, (separating Serbia and Bulgaria,) together with the towns of Pirot and Vranja, (Serbia.)

A dispatch from the Chargé d'Affaires at Berne dated Sept. 22, 1917, relates a conversation between the Archimandrite Stephen and a British diplomat, to whom he was introduced but who refused to give his name. The Briton is quoted as having spoken of making use of Japanese and Greek troops, and of seeing that the Allies had decided again to show their good intentions toward Bulgaria, whose national aims, he said, could be fulfilled by the Entente. The Archimandrite was given to understand that the Entente would not insist on the removal of King Ferdinand.

The Briton, says the dispatch, added that Great Britain was acting in the interests of all the Allies, and asked Bulgaria to come to some agreement as soon as possible the minimum demands of Bulgaria."

A telegram from the same source dated Sept. 25 said the Germans were seeking persons in Switzerland to issue a Russian newspaper, with the idea of increasing the disaffection in Russia. The telegram said the Germans were willing to spend large sums for distribution of the newspaper on the Russian front.

MARKS REPORT FOR 1916.

Borough President's Office Turned $111,983 Over to City Treasury.

In 1916 the office of Borough President of Manhattan turned over to the city treasury revenues to the amount of $111,983, according to a report for that year made public yesterday by Marcus M. Marks, President. The total annual expenditures for administration amounted to $14,069,103.88 for the first three years of the present administration—1914, 1915, and 1916. For 1916 alone the amount was $4,960,311.35.

"With appropriation for maintenance and new work in connection with highways, sewers, public buildings, plants, structures, and property far less than those granted in the previous administration," says the report, "and despite increased cost of materials and labor, nevertheless, through our improved system and measures of economy, and through the enthusiasm and hard work of all the employes in our department, we have been able to give increased service." Mr. Marks said he was opposed to a manager for the city or a commission form of government, as had been proposed.

SEIZE BOMBS IN IRELAND.

Found in Suitcase Carried by Rebel Countess's Boy Scouts.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—The Evening Mail says the police have seized a large quantity of high explosives which were being brought to Ireland from Scotland. It is stated the explosives were found in a portmanteau carried by two boys who are described as being members of the Countess Georgina Markievicz's Boy Scouts, who landed at Belfast from Scotland Sunday morning.

The Countess Markievicz was a prominent figure in the Dublin revolt in 1916. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. Later she was released from prison.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock

Unsurpassed Mineral Water

ASKS $1,032,294,260 FOR ARMY AVIATION

Major General Squier's Signal Corps Estimate for the Year Is $1,138,240,314.

4,000 MEN FOR INSPECTORS

Navy's Budget for Aerial Work Is $61,133,000—$40,000 for a Research Laboratory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The outstanding feature of the army estimates submitted to Congress today is a request from the Signal Corps for a lump sum appropriation of more than $1,000,000,000 for the aviation side of the war during the fiscal year 1919 (July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919.)

That such an appropriation had been asked for was a great surprise even to many of the advocates in Congress of aviation development on a colossal scale. The lump sum appropriation is in addition to the appropriations asked for the regular support of the signal service of the army, just as the lump sum of $640,000,000 granted last Summer was in addition to the regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1918.

The total sum asked for by Major Gen. Squier, the Chief Signal Officer of the army, for the signal service for the fiscal year 1919 is $1,138,240,314.77. Of this total $1,032,294,260 is sought for the aviation section alone, while $105,946,054.77 is for the other objects in which the signal service is interested.

The manner in which $1,032,294,260 is to be spent on army aviation is disclosed in the book of estimates, which shows that the principal items are $353,289,120 for extra engines and spare parts for aircraft, $235,866,000 for airplanes and hydroplanes, and $77,475,000 for machine guns for airplanes. The items in detail are:

Aeronautical salaries of instructors in flying, instructors in ballooning, aeronautical mechanical engineers, inspectors of airplanes and airplane engines, factory inspectors, consulting engineers, accountants, clerks, bookkeepers, draftsmen, plant engineers, photographers, military storekeepers, and wages of packers, chauffeurs, aviation mechanicians, model and instrument makers.	$9,012,000
Wages	544,200
Lighter-than-air equipment	3,175,000
Spare parts and accessories	47,178,200
Airplanes and hydroplanes	235,866,000
Extra engines and spare parts.	353,289,120
Maintenance, upkeep, and operation of air squadrons	20,930,000
Aero stations in United States	20,40 ,000
Aero stations in Panama	9,420,000
Aero stations in Hawaii	4,420,000
Maintenance of buildings in Europe	9,127,000
Purchase of land	16,700,000
Warehouse and supply depots	5,595,000
Aviation clothing equipment	1,358,440
Expenses of officers, enlisted men, and civilians on special duty	67,200
Vocational training	120,000
Mileage to officers and traveling expenses of civilian employes	3,050,000
Schools of military aeronautics	8,050,000
Machine guns for airplanes	77,475,000
Development of new types of airplanes and engines	2,000,000
Contingent expenses	3,403,500
Construction	100,000
Total aviation	$1,032,294,260

The sum of $105,946,054.77 which the signal service asks for purposes other than aviation, includes $46,163,733.39 for mobile army equipment, $1,369,089.60 for radio equipment, $221,706,577.50 for motor vehicles, and $35,191,914.28 to restock and maintain an adequate signal supply depot with the American expeditionary forces in France.

The item of $1,012,600 for aeronautical salaries of men identified with the work of the aviation section calls for 376 instructors of flying—four at $5,400, four at $5,200, thirty-two at $4,800, twenty-four at $4,200, ninety-two at $3,600, twenty-four at $1,500, and 196 at $1,200.

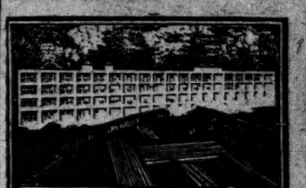
Part of this sum will be spent on the employment of thousands of inspectors of airplanes under construction. The estimates call for ten inspectors of airplanes and airplane engines at $3,000 each, forty at $2,400, 100 at $2,000, 1,500 at $1,800, 800 at $1,600, 950 at $1,400, and 600 at $1,200 each, a total of 4,000 inspectors. There are also estimates for seventy-five factory inspectors at $2,000 each, sixty at $1,800, and 140 at $1,400.

But General Squier's estimates of $1,138,240,314.77 for the Signal Corps do not represent the whole cost of the Signal Corps. They do not include the items for the pay of officers and men estimated for by the Quartermaster General. These latter are submitted in the same book of estimates under the heading of "Pay of the army."

Pay of 11,941 officers	$27,619,533.00
Aviation increase	10,080,800.00
Additional pay for length of service	100,000.00
Pay of 153,945 enlisted men	$60,606,607.05
Aviation increase	4,916,800.00
Additional pay for length of service	150,000.00

These figures show that under the heading of pay of officers and men something like $100,000,000 must be added to the estimates which General Squier submitted.

In addition to this request for funds for naval aviation, Congress is asked to make an appropriation of $260,000 for the work of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This is to be used for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, including the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a research laboratory.



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VALUE! Stein-Bloch Evening Suits, $35

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A Stein-Bloch Tailed or Tuxedo Suit at $35 is topmost value, because you get the *Lowest Price* at which a fine Evening Suit can be sold backed by the *Institutional Standard* of a Tailoring Organization, which defies alike compliment and comparison.

Evening Waistcoats three, smart as can be: *Carlton*, $5; *Regent*, $7.50; *Plaza*, $10.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

CONGRESS FAVORS WAR WITH AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

ment to protect itself against secret spies.

3. Unity of action in the inter-allied conference now in progress in Paris.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was outspoken in favoring a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

"I have thought all along that we might as well have declared war against Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria when we made the declaration against Germany," said Senator Lodge. "We have sent a mission headed by Colonel House abroad to secure unity of action. A prerequisite to unity, I believe, is for all to be fighting the same enemies. It would make our position more intelligible and greatly facilitate unity of action for our Government to formally declare war against all of Germany's allies."

Forecasts War Resolution.

A prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that if the President did not advocate war against Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and if there appeared no diplomatic reason in opposition to it, a resolution undoubtedly would be offered by a member of the Foreign Relations Committee very early in the session looking to such a declaration. Senator Stone has announced himself in favor of a war declaration, and it is possible he might offer the resolution himself. If he does not some Republican member will do it.

It became manifest today that Republican members of Congress—with some Democratic backing—would resurrect early in the session the move for a joint Congressional advisory committee on expenditures, to inquire into the use to which the billions appropriated by Congress have been put. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut thought such a resolution would have strong support. With the whole country now solidly back of the Administration in the conduct of the war, Senator Brandegee said there has come a desire to know what the Administration is doing.

"Thus far all the people know is that Congress has appropriated $21,000,000,000 for this year's expenses; that soldiers are in training; that many have been sent abroad, and that ships are being built," said Senator Brandegee. "For the rest the war has been conducted behind closed doors and in the dark. It is not with any carping spirit of criticism that the people are beginning to ask what is being done. They have the utmost confidence in the Administration. But they feel that they are entitled to know the facts. For this reason I believe that a joint Congressional advisory committee would be of great use. It would keep the people informed. It would not be a prying body. It would not reveal war secrets. But it would tell the people what they were entitled to know. I believe in publicity in the conduct of the war—not a publicity that would reveal information of use to the enemy, but information of use to the people in keeping in touch with their Government."

Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, offered a resolution providing for a joint Congressional committee in the last days of the first session of this Congress, taking the place of one of the same nature offered by Senator Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts. The Oklahoma Senator is not disposed to offer the resolution again. It will likely be put in by a Republican Senator.

Pending the adjustment of a legislative program, Senate committees, which have hearings ahead, touching upon important measures, today decided to put the hearings off for a week or more. The subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Newlands, which has been investigating the railroad situation with the view of making a report on the advisability of Government ownership, abandoned a scheduled meeting for tomorrow, and will not assemble until Dec. 11. In the meantime members of the committee will confer with department officials and railroad men.

The committee on Woman Suffrage, of which Senator Jones of New Mexico is Chairman, and which is expected to report to the Senate on the proposed Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, will wait until the middle of next week before getting together. The committee has been informed that an imposing delegation of suffragists will appear at the Capitol on Dec. 11, expecting the committee to listen to arguments for the favorable report of the suffrage amendment.

Senator Pomerene, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was forced today to postpone the hearing into the seditious utterance charge against Senator La Follette. The Ohio Senator was the only member of the committee of five at hand at the time scheduled for the meeting. There is a distinct impression at the Capitol that the La Follette inquiry is to fizzle out. The issue is now said to be focussed upon the remark Senator La Follette alleges William J. Bryan made to him, that Mr. Bryan had told the President that as the Lusitania carried munitions of war Americans had no legal right to travel on the ship. Mr. Bryan will deny, before the committee, that he made the remark.

One Senator, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said today that the case against Senator La Follette could not possibly stand on the Bryan incident and that, as it was not clear that Senator La Follette had actually been guilty of the grave offense of sedition in his St. Paul speech, he believed the whole affair would vanish into thin air.

Senator La Follette's speech, this Senator said, must be read in the light of his attitude toward his audience and the interruptions of the audience, to interpret it as seditious. The committee, he said, would be unable to go outside the stenographic copy of the speech to prove a case against La Follette, and he doubted if the committee would take the view that there was sufficient evidence of sedition in the speech itself to cause the committee to recommend that the Wisconsin Senator be deprived of his seat, or even that he be censured.

Senator Pomerene will wait until next week, when all the members of the committee are at the Capitol, before going on with the inquiry.

FOR A MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bill Creating Supreme War Council Also Put In—Other Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Plans to coordinate the facilities of the Government for effective war purposes were offered in bills introduced in the House today. Representative Walsh of Massachusetts proposed that the Shipping Board and bureaus now under the Department of Commerce be absorbed by a department to be created and to be known as the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A measure sponsored by Representative Britten of Illinois would create a Supreme War Council of three members.

Mr. Walsh said he had observed that continuous friction existed in the Shipping Board and the several bureaus having to do with shipping. His bill to create a Department of Marine and Fisheries places it in the same status as the other executive departments, with a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and heads of bureaus. The Secretary is to receive a salary of $12,000 a year and the assistant $5,000.

More complete control and regulation of merchant shipping was recommended to Congress today by the Shipping Board. Greater power is needed, it was pointed out, especially to prevent extortionate ocean freight rates.

Additional legislation was asked to cover the transfer of American vessels to foreign registry. The present law, it was declared, is obscure and does not give the board sufficient authority. Other anomalies in the Shipping act, the board says, call for remedial legislation.

Elimination of the dozen or more commissions and councils now acting in different capacities connected with the prosecution of the war is sought by Representative Britten's bill. This creates a Supreme War Council of three members to be appointed by the President of the United States, of which the President would be Chairman ex officio. The duty of such a council, as outlined by the bill, would be to report to the President for transmission to Congress a final policy of national defense, with a view of co-ordinating the various departments, bureaus, and committees charged

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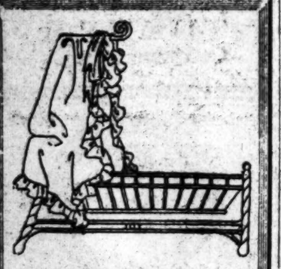

Doll Furniture and Dishes in the Christmas Toy Shop

From Nippon, and other cities of Japan, these sets of shell-like china come for the delectation of little hostesses who would serve tea to their friends or their family of dolls. Many of them are miniature copies of real sets, with their decorations of flowers or of Japanese scenes.

The transportation of china, we are told, is one of the things soon to be prohibited. It will neither be imported nor carried on the railroads, so, if such a gift is contemplated and with care, it will last many, many years, it is best not to put it off until next Christmas.

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Of high-grade Beacon cloth—warm, well-made, large and roomy. Numerous pretty colors and styles; satin-trimmed collar, cuffs and pockets; deep borders on some. Cord or belt fastening. She'll appreciate one! Main Floor.

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Are you one of those readers content to be bound within the limits of today, or do you feel the delight in living as well by the imagination in other times? The author of "Greyfriars Bobby" is a good guide to go with.

Read this story, founded on actual fact, of the heroine who passes from childhood in the lodge of an Iroquois Chief who had kidnapped her, through the thrilling incidents of the War of 1812 and Indian massacres, to her frontier home as wife of the founder of Chicago.

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Get it at your bookseller's today

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CRITTALL

STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS

DETROIT

SPEED UP DRIVE FOR JEWISH FUNDS

Team Workers Confer on the Best Ways to Raise $5,000,000 Here.

LEADERS ARE BUOYANT

Total Subscriptions of $1,120,000 Thus Far Recorded in the Campaign.

ORPHAN CHILDREN GIVE

Asylum Youngsters Take from Their Savings to Aid War Relief Funds.

The members of the forty-six teams of men and women who are working to obtain $5,000,000 before the end of next week for Jewish war relief in Europe and welfare work in the army and navy met at tea yesterday afternoon in the Berkeley Arcade, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, to check up on the first day's work and the pledges made at the dinner Sunday night, which opened the campaign. Because the rush of individual pledges at the dinner had taken up so much time that it was impossible to give the teams their preliminary instruction and directions, much of this work, which it had been planned to do on Sunday night, was deferred till yesterday afternoon, and with the workers for the fund necessarily compelled to mark time most of yesterday, the total receipts of new contributions for the day were only about $7,000. These, however, added to the pledges made at the dinner, produced an aggregate of $1,120,418.50 for the first two days' work.

The teams will meet at tea at 5 o'clock every afternoon during the rest of the campaign, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, for reports on the day's work and instructions, if particular instructions be needed from time to time, as to what is next to be done. The meetings are expected to last about two hours. At yesterday's assembly the names of about 12,000 men and several thousand women, who were regarded as likely to contribute to the cause, were passed around among the various teams, and the work of collecting contributions began with real vigor last night. To-day's total is expected to be much larger.

Several of the teams were unable to make definite reports yesterday. Most, however, of the thirty-two men's and fourteen women's organizations were able to report on such fragmentary work as they had done so far, and the returns first announced showed Solomon Lowenstein, Jr., Schiff's team, No. 22, leading with a total of $303,100. This was nearly three times as much as the next one, so it was presently announced that in order to prevent a possible discouragement of competition Mr. Schiff had consented to the removal of his father's contribution of $200,000, with which the campaign had been opened at the dinner the night before, to a special list. This left the younger Mr. Schiff's team with a total of $103,100, which was surpassed by Team 18, captained by H. B. Rosen, with a total of $110,902.

The committee in charge have decided for the present not to publish from day to day any gifts below $1,000.

The reports of the team workers, according to an announcement made last night, do not cover all the contributions which have been made or all the channels through which additions to the fund will flow in the future. Edward Wise, President of the United Cigar Stores Co., devoted 5 per cent. of yesterday's gross receipts in the 2,000 stores of the organization to the fund. Brooklyn is engaged in the work of raising $500,000 of the total asked for, and nearly $70,000 of this was pledged at the dinner with which the campaign in that borough was opened on Sunday night. No one in the theatrical or moving-picture business was included on the lists of the 12,000 names which were distributed to the men's teams, for a single man had asked for the privilege of making collections from those two industries himself, feeling that his acquaintance made it possible for him to do as much work as a whole team.

The name of this courageous volunteer was not officially announced yesterday, but it is understood that it was William Fox, who has himself already made two contributions of $20,000 each.

Meeting of the Workers.

Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the War Relief Committee, presided at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and Jacob Billikopf, who had had charge of the national campaign which has brought in cash and future pledges amounting to $6,500,000 outside of New York, and David A. Brown of Detroit, who, after conducting a successful campaign in that city, organized the men's teams in New York, acted as masters of ceremonies. In the big, bare offices of the campaign, as yet almost empty of furniture, save for the tables and chairs brought in for the tea, the six hundred odd workers were grouped, each team wondering how its competitors had done, and each conscious that, with the names of persons to be approached not yet available, most of its own total had come from the contributions of its own members.

After each team had reported so far as was possible the lists of names were passed out. Each team received a list containing a considerable number of names, with ten minutes to look it over and pick out men who, through personal acquaintance, business connection, or other line of approach, could be most successfully interested in the work by members of that particular group. At the close of the ten minutes the lists were exchanged, and each one passed on to a new team whose members in turn looked it over for possibilities. In the end every list of names was passed pretty well around among all the workers, and almost every man who was listed as a possible contributor had been checked off for the specific efforts of some worker. The offices at 19 West Forty-fourth Street will be open from 8:30 o'clock this morning, and pledge cards or other material desired by the workers can be obtained from that time on.

Individual contributions, whether given through teams or sent in to the offices beforehand, were not announced yesterday, the only figures given being those of the teams. But there was one announcement, made from the platform by Mr. Brown, that caused a stir all through the audience. This was the news that the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum out of their savings had subscribed $100 to the relief of their unfortunate co-religionists—a subscription which had been augmented by $500 raised by the staff of the institution, headed by Solomon Lowenstein.

Another story told by Mr. Brown was of a boy only lately arrived in this country from Wilna, where he had left his family behind in the war zone. He came to the offices yesterday morning, bringing with him his pay envelope. There was only $7.50, but he took out $5 and insisted on contributing it to the fund. "My father and mother and two sisters are still over there," he said. "This is little enough; I want to do all I can for them and for the fathers and mothers and sisters of other people."

Reasons Urged for Giving.

Arguments for meeting objections such as are most frequently to be encountered have been given to the workers of all the teams. Some of them are as follows:

Q.—Why should we help others when we are at war ourselves and may not continue to prosper? A.—Under no conceivable conditions can this country ever be in the wretched plight of the European nations. The money you give furnishes only the barest of necessities.

Q.—How can money be transmitted now to territory that is under the control of Germany? A.—The money is being sent through the agency of our commission in Holland, Dr. Boris Bogen and Max Senior, and through the Dutch representatives in the occupied territories with the sanction of our State Department.

Q.—How about the increased taxes we shall have to pay? A.—Increased taxes are proper and necessary. No man is justified in using increased taxes as an excuse for not doing his duty.

Q.—How do I know that I'll not be taxed again for this same cause in the immediate future? A.—If the war keeps on you will be taxed again. Never in the history of the Jews has there been such suffering. We ought to thank God that we are able to help. Think of the thousands of babes starving and the terrible suffering of old men and old women.

Objector.—I don't want to give any of my money for relief in Russia while it is in the present unsettled state. A.—The money which you will give is used in all parts of Europe where Jews are suffering. Do not punish the innocent for a condition for which they are not responsible.

Q.—Why should New York be asked to raise such a large portion of the $10,000,000 fund? A.—The amount asked of New York is a fair proportion of the whole. The rest of the large cities have already done their duty, and many inquiries are coming in, asking, What is New York doing? Our answer in all cases has been, New York will do its duty.

Q.—How much shall I give? A.—In a late Jewish war sufferers' campaign in one of our Middle Western cities there was born the slogan: "Give until it hurts." Let us answer the question, "How much shall I give?" by saying, "Give until it helps"—helps not only the starving, helpless Jews in the war zone, but helps us ease our conscience by feeling that we have at least done our duty.

Q.—How is the money spent? A.—The money is used for immediate needs and direct relief of the people. A statement showing where every penny goes will be mailed on request.

Q.—How do I have to pay my subscription? A.—In any manner satisfactory to yourself. Of course, we would like to have as much as possible before Jan. 1, for it is on that date that the Julius Rosenwald 10 per cent. offer expires. We suggest that you pay the balance in four large installments.

Welfare Work Explained.

Another series of questions and answers deals with those reluctant to contribute to the work of the Jewish Welfare Board. Some of them are as follows:

Q.—What sort of work does the Jewish Welfare Board do? A.—The board, through its representatives in the camps, gets into close touch with the Jewish soldiers and provides the opportunity for religious observances according to their faith, and for educational activities and social intercourse. There are camp secretaries at each cantonment, whose duty it is to care for every need of the individual Jewish soldier as it may arise. The board ministers particularly to Jewish men who can neither speak, read, nor write the English language, and who but for the assistance of the camp secretaries would find considerable difficulty in adjusting themselves to the spirit of the army. Special classes in English must be formed to further strengthen this branch of the work.

Q.—Does this work conflict with or duplicate the work of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, or the Foodick Commission? A.—The answer to all of these questions is no. The board amplifies and acts as a correlative to the other agencies engaged in war relief, performing separate and distinct functions essential to the welfare of Jewish men. This is shown from the appreciation of the men in the service of the work of the board; the appreciation of the commanding officers of the cantonments; the urgent insistence on the part of all non-Jewish bodies that we extend our work, and that they be permitted to co-operate with us and we with them.

Q.—Does the work lead to segregation in the camps? A.—No. The military authorities do not think so; the War Department itself does not think so; the Y. M. C. A. does not think so; the Knights of Columbus do not think so; nor does the Foodick Commission.

Q.—Has the board established any foreign relationships? A.—Yes. It is already co-operating with the Jews of England, who are being organized by Chief Rabbi Hertz; Rabbi Hertz's commission in England purposes to erect huts for Jewish men of the British expeditionary forces in France.

At the instance of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the War the convention of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America, now in session at the Uptown Talmud Torah, 132 East 111th Street, will, at its meeting this morning, take action in support of the appeal to aid the relief fund.

REPORT ON GIFTS TO JEWISH FUNDS

Individual Subscriptions and Totals of Teams Working in the Drive.

The following is the report of total subscriptions by each team of workers soliciting subscriptions for the Jewish War Relief Committee and the Jewish Welfare Board up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There are no teams numbered 17, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, or 40. Teams 1, 8, 9, 26, 33, 42, 43, 44, 48, and 51 did not report their totals yesterday, and some of those which gave an aggregate figure did not report the individual contributions of $1,000 or over.

TEAM NO. 2.

Captain, Sigmund Elsner. Total—$8,855.

Sigmund Elsner	$5,000
Frankel Brothers	1,000
The Mentor Company, Inc.	1,000

TEAM NO. 3.

Captain, Walter Emmerich. Total—$18,000.

Walter Emmerich & Co.	$5,000
Samuel Buegeleisen	5,000
Herman Hirsch	1,000
Max Pollack & Co.	1,000

TEAM NO. 4.

Captain, William Goldman. Total—$78,000.

Norbert D. Light	$5,000
Freedman Brothers & Co.	5,000
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	5,000
Herman Disaner & Co.	5,000
Schwartz & Gaffee	5,000
Edwin Mayer	5,000
J. Samuels & Brother	5,000
Rose Brothers	5,000
William P. Goldman & Brother	5,000
J. Elsner & Co.	5,000
Ben Freedman & Brother	5,000
Epstein & Charles Douglas Co.	5,000
Bashowitz Brothers & Co.	5,000
Samuel Rosenthal & Brother	5,000
Nathan Tavas & Brother	2,500
A. Bauman	2,500
Aaron Garfinkle	1,000
M. Asnef & Son	1,000
W. W. Naumberg Company	1,000

TEAM NO. 5.

Captain, Leo D. Greenfield. Total—$2,855.

S. Valentine	$1,000
Leo D. Greenfield	1,000

TEAM NO. 6.

Captain, Col. H. A. Ginsberg. Total—$44,070.

Otto Meyer	$5,000
Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Ginsberg	5,000
Charles Hirschhorn	5,000
Fred Hirschhorn	5,000
Moses Heineman	2,500
Charles Kuh	2,500
Henry Ittleson	2,500
Samuel H. Lev	1,500
Hyman Sonn	1,000
M. M. Abrams	1,000
Joseph Frank	1,000

TEAM NO. 7.

Captain, Samuel Kridel. Total—$42,140.

Julius Kayser	$10,000
J. Kridel Sons & Co.	2,000
Buhler & Co.	1,000
S. Stein Company	1,000
Wallace Holster & Co.	1,000
Hess Goldsmith	1,000

TEAM NO. 10.

Captain, Samuel A. Lewisohn. Total—$21,850.

Jacob Wertheim	$10,000
H. B. Goldsmith	10,000
Nathan Miller	2,500
L. Vogelstein	2,000
David L. Phillips	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mores	1,000
Arthur Hess	1,000
Arnold S. Schuer	1,000

TEAM NO. 11.

Captain, Louis Marshall. Total—$30,750.

Louis Marshall	$10,000
Max E. Steuer	5,000
M. J. and S. M. Shoth	5,000

TEAM NO. 12.

Captains, D. E. Sicher and Herbert S. Martin. Total—$12,000.

Lewis D. Schoenberg	$5,000
D. E. Sicher & Co.	1,000
Herbert S. Martin	1,000
A. S. Iserson	1,000
Harris Bros. & Barnett	1,000

TEAM NO. 13.

Captain, Henry Morgenthau. Total—$24,750.

Jacob Wertheim	$10,000
Charles Kaye	5,000
Henry Morgenthau	5,000
Jacques Weisberger	1,000

TEAM NO. 14.

Captain, Leopold Plaut. Total—$27,050.

Max Lowenthal	$10,000
Julius Kayser	10,000
Moritz Hilder	1,000
Otto E. Dryfoos & Sons	1,000
Charles Kafka	1,000

TEAM NO. 15.

Captain, Harry Rascover. Total—$1,870.

Henry A. Dix	$1,000

TEAM NO. 16.

Captain, Louis J. Robertson. Total—$32,495.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Paskus	$5,000
George B. Bernheim	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Binger	5,000
Louis J. Robertson	5,000
Lucien Schmoll	1,000
Lucien Schmoll, Jr.	1,000
Edmund Schmoll	1,000

TEAM NO. 18.

Captain, H. B. Rosen. Total—$110,902.

List of subscriptions not filed.

TEAM NO. 19.

Captain, S. G. Rosenbaum. Total—$89,200.

Rubin R. Sadowsky	$15,000
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rosenbaum	10,000
Franklin Simon Company	5,000
Joseph Cohen	1,000
Salant & Salant	1,000
Claude A. Prager	1,000
S. Raub & Son	1,000
S. M. Goldberg	1,000
S. Giembe	1,000
Jacob D. Cohen	5,000
Irving L. Brown	1,000
Arthur L. Selig	1,000
Samuel Elsman Company	2,000
Louis and Samuel Kronberg	5,000

TEAM NO. 20.

Captain, Leopold Rossbach. Total—$28,110.

Leopold Rossbach	$5,000
Jacob Rossbach	5,000
Morris S. Barnett	5,000
Aaron Hecht	2,500
Adolph Hirsch	2,000
Abe Stein & Co.	2,000
Armand Schmoll	1,000
Edmond Weil	1,000
Isaac Rosenfeld and Ernest Hoeber	1,000
Sol Wertheim	1,000
Meyer Hecht	1,000

TEAM NO. 21.

Captain, A. B. Rothstein. Total—$27,900.

Samuel S. Lamport	$10,000
William Fischman	5,000
Max Wilner	2,500
Henry Glass & Co.	2,500
Samuel L. Lubell	1,000
A. Rothstein	1,000
Max Schwarz	1,000

TEAM NO. 22.

Captain, Mortimer L. Schiff. Total—$103,100.

Felix M. Warburg	$25,000
Mortimer L. Schiff	25,000
Harry Sachs	10,000
Samuel Sachs	7,500
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	2,500
Harry Brenner	5,000
Walter S. Sachs	1,000
David M. Hyman	2,500
Solomon Bros. & Hutzler	1,000
Berthold Hechschild	10,000
Julius Goldman	10,000
Paul Baerwald	1,000

TEAM NO. 23.

Captain, Waldemar Ettingon. Total—$32,400.

Waldemar Ettingon	$10,000
Joseph Ullmann	5,000
Gottlieb Bros.	5,000
Joseph Steiner & Bro.	5,000

TEAM NO. 24.

Captain, Jacob Sperber. Total—$47,150.

Jacob Sperber	$10,000
Moyses & Dreytus	5,000
H. B. Rubin	5,000
Joseph Durst	5,000
Eugene D. Klein	5,000
Albert Hershkovitz	2,500
Isador Deauner	2,500
Superior Garment Co.	1,500
Edward Rubin	1,000
Siegel & Barnet	1,000
Ph. Herzog & Son	1,000

TEAM NO. 25.

Captain, E. E. Sniegelberg. Total—$10,550.

Manhattan Shirt Co.	$5,000
Weber & Heilbroner	2,000
C. Stern & Mayer	2,000

TEAM NO. 27.

Captain, Leopold Stern. Total—$19,760.

Leopold Stern	$5,000
M. H. Mann	5,000
Jacobson Brothers	12,000
Freudenheim Brothers & Levy	1,000
Oppenheimer Brothers & Beith	1,000
M. J. Sulzberger	1,000
L. Heller & Son	1,000

TEAM NO. 28.

Captain, Leo Sulzberger. Total—$10,030.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger	$2,500
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.	1,500
J. S. Wolf & Co.	1,000

TEAM NO. 29.

Captain, Henry M. Toch. Total—$8,620.

Henry M. and Maximilian Toch	$5,000
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	1,000
Gabriel Salant	1,000

TEAM NO. 30.

Captain, Israel Unterberg. Total—$32,500.

A. S. Rosenthal	$10,000
Philips Jones Company	5,000
S. Liebowitz & Sons	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg	5,000
Friedman & Krieger	1,000
Bayer Brothers	1,000

TEAM NO. 31.

Captain, A. D. Wolf. Total—$13,700.

Cloak, Suit and Skirt Mfrs. Protective Association	$5,000
George C. Heimerdinger	1,000
Max J. Sulzberger	1,000
Harry Kritzinger	1,000
F. J. Mayvin	1,000
Tubell Brothers	$1,000
Stark & Co.	1,000

TEAM NO. 32.

Captain, W. H. Lehmann. Total—$3,895.

Mrs. J. E. Heimerdinger	$2,000

TEAM NO. 41.

Captain, Mrs. S. T. De Lee. Total—$4,450.

TEAM NO. 43.

Captain, Mrs. Robert Hecht. Total—$2,700.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut	$2,000

TEAM NO. 52.

Captain, Mrs. C. Reizenstein. Total—$2,700.

Mrs. A. F. Jackson	$2,000

TEAM NO. 53.

Captain, Mrs. S. Schulman. Total, $5,000.

Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff	$5,000

TEAM NO. 54.

Captain, Mrs. H. M. Toch. Total—$2,100.

Mrs. Henry M. Toch	$2,000

The following teams reported their totals without individual subscriptions: No. 46, Captain, Mrs. Elias Lustig, $318; No. 47, Captain, Mrs. Alexander Marcuse, $1,460; No. 49, Captain, Mrs. Ben Minton, $132; No. 50, Captain, Mrs. Dora Newburger, $3,000. In addition to this is the special contribution of $200,000 from Jacob H. Schiff. Before the campaign formally opened subscriptions totaling $25,446.50 had been sent in to the Jewish War Relief Committee's offices at 500 Fifth Avenue. Of these the following individual gifts were in excess of $1,000:

Alfred M. Heinsheimer	$5,000
Percy S. Straus, Jesse Isidor Straus, and Herbert Straus	2,500
Eugene Meyer, Jr.	2,000
Independent Lamp and Wire Co.	1,000
Nathan Hofheimer	1,000
Irene Lewisohn	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rothschild	1,000

The Brooklyn Committee has reported the following contributions of $1,000, or over made on the opening night of the campaign:

Mr. and Mrs. Max Reiss and Mr. and Mrs. Elias Reiss	$5,000
James H. Post	5,000
Louis J. Jaffee	3,000
Samuel Rothenberg	3,000
Julius Liebmann	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild	2,000
I. Rothenberg	1,500
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Blum	1,500
A. J. Namm & Son	1,500
Louis Rosen	1,500
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jalkoff	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. A. Jalkoff	1,000
Jacob and Nathan Levy	1,000
A. E. Booth	1,000
Jacob Shapiro	1,000
Isaac Levine	1,000
A. Kaplan	1,000
Moses Ginzberg	1,000
Joseph Michaels	1,000
J. Woolf	1,000

JEWS OF NATION RESPOND.

Additions to Relief Fund by Committees and Individuals.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, Arthur Lehman Treasurer, and Paul Baerwald Associate Treasurer, has acknowledged these recent contributions of $50 or more by various committees and individuals to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Los Angeles, Cal.	$10,000.00
Omaha, Neb.	6,000.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	5,000.00
Des Moines, Iowa	2,000.00
Duluth, Minn.	2,000.00
Pueblo, Col.	1,400.00
Scranton, Penn.	1,200.00
Lexington, Ky.	1,097.95
Davenport, Iowa	1,005.00
Nashville, Tenn.	1,000.00
Utica, N. Y.	1,000.00
San Antonio, Texas	1,000.00
Greenville, Miss.	578.56
Boise, Idaho	402.80
Selma, Ala.	400.00
Lebanon, Penn.	367.25
Altoona, Penn.	342.50
Huntsville, Ala.	274.00
Bennington, Vt.	232.00
Canton, Ohio	220.75
Corsicana, Texas	200.00
Arthur Sachs (monthly)	200.00
Worcester, Mass.	200.00
Lima, Ohio	175.00
Millville, N. J.	165.50
Bradford, Penn.	154.10
Cong. Beth Joseph, Tupper Lake, N. Y.	150.00
York (Penn.) Congregation	132.00
York (Penn.) Congregation (additional)	134.00
Mrs. Julia Friday, Athens, Ohio, (additional)	125.00
Albuquerque, N. M.	125.00
Elyria, Ohio	110.00
Sol Lamport	100.00
J. S. Klein	100.00
Winchester, Va.	100.00
Eph. A. Karelsen, (monthly)	100.00
Portsmouth (Va.) Hebrew League	100.00
Tyler, Texas	85.00
Hancock, Mich.	68.00
Luling, Texas	68.00
Samuel J. Aronsohn, (quarterly)	62.50
Shelbyville, Ind.	62.00
Morris Dettelbach, (additional)	50.00
Kokomo, Ind.	50.00
A. M. Jacobs, Kendallville, Ind. (additional)	50.00
La Crosse, Wis.	50.00
Joseph Steiner, (additional)	50.00
Hirsch & Brother	50.00

WAR STAMP DRIVE OPENS WITH VIGOR

America Alive to Importance of Savings Campaign, Reports to McAdoo Indicate.

SECRETARY FIRST BUYER

New York, with $215,717,080, Leads States in Allotment of $2,000,000,000 to be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The war savings stamp campaign started off vigorously today all over the country, according to reports to the Treasury Department. Secretary McAdoo bought the first stamps sold, choosing one each of the war savings and the thrift kind. He gave the stamps to Ellen Wilson McAdoo, his baby daughter.

In Massachusetts Governor McCall bought the first stamp sold, and in Connecticut Governor Holcomb. In Massachusetts Senator Lodge got the second and Senator Weeks the third stamp sold. Prominent men all over the land set the patriotic example of thrift in the same manner.

More than 6,000,000 pieces of advertising matter—posters, bills, signs, and other devices—were distributed as part of the inauguration of the sale. The allotment of stamps announced at the Treasury Department gives every man, woman, and child in the United States a chance to obtain nearly $20 of the stamps. This allotment is based on a population of 105,000,000.

The largest allotment, $432,738,140, went to the Middle Western district, which is in charge of H. B. Riley of Chicago, and the smallest, $134,564,280, to the Far Western district, in charge of E. C. Bradley of San Francisco. Largest and smallest State allotments went to New York, with $215,717,080, and Wyoming, with $2,846,640.

The campaign will not end officially until Jan. 1, 1919, but many States and districts will seek to reach their allotments long before that time. Several will carry on intensive campaigns for three or four weeks, others will make a special drive throughout this month and next, when the war savings stamps may be bought at the minimum price of $4.12 each.

Allotments to States.

The complete list of allotments follows:

H. B. RILEY'S DISTRICT.

Illinois	$125,515,580	Montana	$9,459,740
Indiana	58,323,860	N. Dakota	15,292,500
Iowa	47,588,520	S. Dakota	12,103,500
Michigan	69,165,720	Wisconsin	50,721,820
Minnesota	48,628,820		
Total			$432,738,140

E. C. BRADLEY'S DISTRICT.

Arizona	$5,275,760	Oregon	$17,244,780
California	60,796,440	Utah	8,065,920
Idaho	8,971,540	Washington	31,176,160
Nevada	2,226,68		
Total			$134,564,280

FRED W. FLEMING'S DISTRICT.

Arkansas	$55,529,140	Nebraska	$25,920,120
Colorado	20,285,520	New Mexico	6,098,400
Kansas	31,777,160	Oklahoma	46,303,560
Missouri	70,984,380	Texas	91,484,800
Wyoming	2,846,640		
Total			$328,127,760

C. F. HARRIS'S DISTRICT.

Connecticut	$26,697,280	New York	$215,717,080
Maine	15,894,320	Rhode Isl'd	12,630,100
Mass.	78,073,680	Vermont	7,385,200
New Hamp.	8,912,200		
New Jersey	62,409,760		
Total			$427,489,880

J. D. LYON'S DISTRICT.

Delaware	$4,696,880	Penn.	$173,674,560
Kentucky	48,509,200	West Va.	28,403,020
Ohio	105,927,680		
Total			$360,510,840

OTTO MARX'S DISTRICT.

Alabama	$47,626,320	Mississippi	$39,909,900
Dist. of Col.	7,585,640	N. Carolina	48,675,840
Florida	20,627,460	S. Carolina	32,932,900
Georgia	57,504,080	Tennessee	46,574,580
Louisiana	37,299,480	Virginia	45,082,740
Maryland	23,183,300		
Total			$411,793,240

As a part of the ceremony of starting the campaign Secretary McAdoo issued the following statement:

Every Dollar Helps Win the War.

"War savings is an epoch in our national life. Every man, woman, and child can now join the growing army that provides the sinews of war, for War Savings Stamps make it possible for every loyal citizen to do his part, no matter how small that part may be.

"The American people have accepted the challenge of autocracy and have resolved to make the world safe for freedom and democracy. The days of autocracy are numbered, and our men, our industries, and our money are marching forward with irresistible force to accomplish that purpose.

"Let us remember that dollars buy the finished articles that are the product of American labor and American materials, and that American labor and materials are today essential for the making of supplies of all kinds for our army and navy, and that every dollar diverted from the purchase of articles not needed for our health and efficiency helps the Government to that extent to procure things that are essential to win this war.

"The War Savings campaign marks the beginning of a new, and I hope permanent, evolution of American life. Self-sacrifice and self-denial have always made real men, and real men are the basis of strong nations.

"Those of us who help to lay the foundation stone of thrift will be the builders of a structure that will survive through all time, and will be rendering a service of the utmost importance to our flag and country."

WAR THRIFT STAMPS STIR CITY PATRIOTISM

New York Expected to Buy $10,000,000 Worth a Month—Whitman and Hylan Give Aid.

New York plunged into the national two-billion dollar money raising campaign yesterday with a vigor that promised to make the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates the most successful of all of the Government's movements to provide funds for the prosecution of the war against Germany. The 25-cent thrift stamp, which enables almost any man, woman, or child, no matter how poor, to participate in the financing of the war, acted like magic on the patriotism of the city and brought forth so many thousands of eager purchasers that the War Savings Committee in charge of the drive predicted a sale here of about $10,000,000 worth of stamps and certificates a month, which would complete New York's quota of $100,000,000 within less than a year.

More than $5,000,000 worth of stamps and certificates were put on sale in this city yesterday. Of this amount, $3,400,000 worth was distributed among all the Post Office branches of New York City, $1,700,000 for Manhattan and an equal amount for the other boroughs. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York had on hand $2,000,000 in stamps and certificates for distribution among the banks and trust companies of the city. Within an hour the banks had absorbed $135,000 worth, and continued to buy with increasing strength as the day advanced.

The banks paid for their stamps and certificates in cash yesterday, but hereafter they can fill their orders with the Federal Reserve Bank by putting up approved collateral as security. All stamps sold to banks are subject to return privilege.

Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mayor-elect John F. Hylan were among the first to purchase war savings stamps. The Governor, who was at the St. Regis, sent to a nearby bank and purchased two war savings stamps for $4.12 each and two thrift stamps for 25 cents each. One stamp was for his son, Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., and the other for his daughter, Olive Whitman. Before leaving for Albany in the evening the Governor said he intended to take from his office in the Executive Chamber to his home each evening two thrift stamps for his children in order that they might attach them to their thrift cards and become members of the Save a Quarter a Day Club in Albany.

"I hope every child in the State," the Governor asserted, "will become an active worker for Uncle Sam and help build up New York State's quota of the $2,000,000,000 fund. This is a campaign in which the children can be of real service to the Government. Its success depends primarily upon the interest and activity of the women and children. Women are always more thrifty than men and more saving. Saving seems to come instinctively to children also. I think when the women of this country realize the full importance of this campaign they will keep the Government presses busy printing thrift and savings stamps. In this plan of savings the women have a great opportunity to help win the war and at the same time be prepared to meet adverse business conditions which many feel will follow the war."

Judge Hylan purchased his war savings stamp with its certificate at the Post Office in the Grand Central Station. He had it issued in the name of his daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan.

ASSESS CABARET TAX ON 20% OF THE CHECK

Deemed Equivalent to Admission Fee and Levy Is One Cent in Every Ten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Cabaret patrons are to have the patriotic privilege of helping to win the war by contributing 1 cent in every 10 cents contained in 20 per cent. of their total bill for refreshment and entertainment. This tax went into effect Nov. 1, but the question as to what proportion of the bill rendered to a patron should be charged with the tax was left to be decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His ruling in the matter was rendered today.

The tax is 1 cent on every 10 cents or fraction of 10 cents paid for admission to a cabaret or any other place where the price of admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service, or merchandise. The tax is in all cases to be paid by the customer and not by the proprietor. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, has estimated the proportion of the price of admission to the price of refreshment or service as one-fifth, or 20 per cent., and the tax will be collected on this basis. Where there is only instrumental music by an orchestra, as in many hotels, the tax does not apply.

NEED OF BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Contributions Are Requested for the 1917 Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews announced yesterday that at the request of the Commission for Relief in Belgium he had issued an appeal for contributions to the 1917 Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, and that the same honorary committee which served during the collection of the 1915 and 1916 funds would serve again this year. The members of this committee in addition to Mr. Clews are Colonel George Harvey, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Victor F. Lawson, Adolph S. Ochs, William C. Reick, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, and George T. Wilson. The appeal issued by Mr. Clews says:

"There has been no Thanksgiving in Belgium this year, and there will be no Christmas for the population generally, but the Dollar Christmas Fund, of which I am Treasurer, is working hard for the fourth year to make Christmas Day a little less gloomy for a million poor children. Despite Government grants of money and the noble efforts of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, five millions of the people over there are obliged to exist on one-third of a soldier's ration per day, as usual, the little children, the young mothers, and the aged are the chief sufferers.

"Americans are asked to follow the example of the British, who are contributing generously to the Christmas gift for the children. There are still local supplies of food to be bought in Belgium, and our committee has arranged with the Commission for Relief in Belgium to cable all money received to their agents in Brussels, who will undertake the work of purchase and distribution of food to supplement the meagre official allowance of most necessitous little ones on Christmas Day."

The New York County Chapter of the Red Cross issued an appeal yesterday for 1,000 volunteer women workers to aid in the making of machine-made h

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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The Wallingford Cold-air Window Refrigerator, Pat.
Keeps food cold and fresh WITHOUT Ice. Takes the place of an Ice Box. No Ice Bills. Placed INSIDE of window on window sill. Food is taken out of the Refrigerator from inside of room without raising the window or exposing yourself to the cold.
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FIRST PICTURES FROM ITALY.
Graphic illustrations from Italy since the retreat, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA FINALLY CONQUERED

Official Announcement Made in London That Territory Is Cleared of Foe.

KAISER'S LAST COLONY

Is 180,000 Square Miles Larger Than His Empire in Europe—History of the Campaign.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy."

This official announcement was made tonight.

The text of the announcement reads:

Telegraphing under date of Dec. 1, General Vandeventer (commander of the military forces in East Africa) has reported that reconnoissances have definitely established that German East Africa is completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole of the German overseas possessions have passed into our hands and those of our Belgian allies. Only a small German force now remains in being. This has taken refuge in adjoining Portuguese territory, and measures are being taken to deal with it.

With the surrender or dispersal of the few surviving forces in East Africa the German Empire loses the last, largest, and most valuable of its oversea possessions. Of these possessions, having a total area of 1,027,820 square miles, German East Africa accounts for 384,180 square miles; of their total population of 25,000 whites and 13,000,000 natives, German East Africa accounts for 15,000 whites and 8,000,000 natives.

The last of Germany's foreign dependencies to fall to the Allies is 180,000 square miles larger than the empire in Europe. Its revenues in 1914 were $4,127,500, and it expenditures were $5,942,500; its imports amounted to $15,000,000, and its exports to $9,750,000. Rich mineral mines, the exact nature of which is not yet known, exist in the territory, whose partly developed wealth consists so far of rubber, copra, ivory, coffee, and wax. Its potential wealth is estimated in billions. In 1912, 1,034 vessels, totaling 1,948,743 tons, entered the various ports, whose chief connections before the war were only with Zanzibar and Germany.

Two months before the beginning of the war a railroad more than 700 miles long was completed through the centre of the possession from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika, where it was destined to tap the limitless resources of the Belgian Congo and Central Africa generally, which it brings weeks nearer to the European markets. This road now will certainly connect with the All-British Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, in course of rapid construction, and which Germany had refused to permit to pass through her colony.

Other Colonies Germany Lost.

How and when Germany lost her other dependencies in this war, together with some data concerning their characteristics, is told as follows:

Togland, captured by a Franco-British force Aug. 26, 1914; area, 33,700 square miles. In 1914 estimated revenue $875,000 and expenditures $1,045,000. In 1913 imports were valued at 10,900,000 marks and exports at 9,100,000 marks.

German Samoa, captured by a New Zealand expedition Aug. 30, 1914; area 1,000 square miles. (Savaii and Upolu.) In 1914 estimated revenue $2,975,000 and expenditures $3,450,000. In 1913 imports valued at 5,700,000 marks and exports at 5,300,000 marks.

German New Guinea, consisting of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, (70,000 square miles;) Bismarck Archipelago, (20,000 square miles,) captured by an Australian expedition Sept. 11, 1914. Imports 5,872,000 marks and exports 5,041,000.

Caroline, Solomon, Marshall Islands, captured by the Japenese Oct. 7, 1914; area 10,500 square miles. Revenue estimated at $525,000 and expenditures at $957,500.

Kiao-Chau, surrendered to a Japanese and British force, former taking precedence, Nov. 7, 1914; area 200 square miles. Revenue for 1914 estimated at 8,000,000 marks and expenditures at 18,000,000. In 1912 imports valued at 121,254,000 marks and exports at 49,940,000.

German Southwest Africa was captured by General Botha with the Union of South Africa troops, July 9, 1915; area, 322,450 square miles. In 1914, estimated revenue, $5,875,000, and expenditure, $10,985,000. In 1913, imports valued at 43,400,000 marks, and exports at 50,300,000 marks.

The Kamerun was completely occupied by a Franco-British force Feb. 18, 1916; area, 380,000 square miles. In 1914, estimated revenue, $2,827,500, and expenditure, $4,750,000. In 1913, imports valued at 34,600,000 marks, and exports at 29,100,000 marks.

No German foreign dependency, not even German Southwest Africa, has revealed such a thorough preparation for the great war as German East Africa. Although the white force consisted of only three regiments, there had been organized, armed, and drilled a native Arab and negro force of 50,000 under white officers. Over 100 Krupp 77 millimeter field pieces had been imported, together with several hundred machine guns and quantities of barbed wire, engineering implements, and munitions of all sorts. Finally, a great wireless station had been erected in the Kilimanjaro, which, via the station at Togoland on the other side of the continent, could communicate with Berlin.

So elaborate had been the German preparations that the Allies could do little during the first year of the war. With the conquest of German Southwest Africa completed, however, the army of the Union of South Africa was released and preparations were made to reduce the vast territory by investing its most populous and civilized regions.

To Generals Botha and Smuts, assisted by British, Belgian, and Portugese Staff officers, is due the comprehensive plan of offense which has finally been crowned with victory. The army of the Union of South Africa was sent by water from Cape Town to Mombasa, on the British East African coast, the terminus of the railway which runs southeast almost parallel with the frontier, from Port Florence on Victoria Nyanza. These troops, who numbered 25,000 white veterans, were under the command of General Jan Christian Smuts.

In the middle of December, 1916, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, relieved in the previous July by his own request from the command of one of the six British armies under Sir John French in Flanders, was sent out to take supreme command. Ill-health, however, soon compelled him to give up, and the chief command was again offered to General Smuts, who accepted it, with the rank of Temporary Lieutenant General.

General Smuts, born in 1870, was educated at Stellenbosch and Christ's College, Cambridge. By profession he is a lawyer; as one of the Boer leaders against the British in 1899 he revealed great military talent, which was later shown in the manner he helped to put down the Boer rebellion in the Transvaal and in the victorious campaign under General Botha in German Southwest Africa. He was then Minister of Defense in the Union and Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal.

Sir Horace had done little beyond consolidating his forces along the northern frontier and attempting to drive the Germans from the positions they had actually secured in British territory near the Port Florence-Mombasa Railway, in the vicinity of Moshi.

The plans finally put into execution by General Smuts consisted of three columns operated by himself from the Port Florence-Mombasa Railway, (1,) against Kondoa Irangi, a highway junction 85 miles north of the Central Railway; (2) against Wilhelmstal and the Moshi-Tanga Railway; and (3) against the Nguru Hills section, between Kondoa Irangi and the coast.

The ultimate objective of these columns was to be the Central Railway. Meanwhile, a Belgian column under General Tombeur was to operate southeast from the Belgian Congo and gain possession of the western end of the Central Railway, and later form a junction with a column under General Northey, which would advance from Rhodesia northward, recovering the northern shores of Lake Nyasa and covering the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and the territory between them. The Portuguese were to hold the line of the Rovuma River in the southeast. The fleet was to assist the land forces in capturing the coast towns.

These plans have been carried out, integrally, though their execution took far longer than was ever dreamed of and involved heavy losses in men from fever and dysentery. Smuts himself, a few months ago, when the campaign had been virtually won and the Germans split up into guerrilla bands, was stricken down with fever and had to return to the Cape. He is now a member of the War Council in London.

Belgians Plead Guilty of Smuggling.

Seven members of a band of Belgians engaged in secretly shipping rubber goods from this country into Germany and smuggling jewelers' saws from Belgium into the United States pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Coprt in Brooklyn to indictments charging them with sending rubber goods to Germany by way of Holland.

MILLIONAIRES JUMP 7,925 IN ONE YEAR

America Now Has 22,696 of Them, Income Tax Returns Indicate.

REGIMENT IN MULTI CLASS

British Millionaires Total 5,154, but Their Greater Fortunes Many Times Outnumber Ours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Statistical tables prepared by the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which became available today and will be published as an appendix to the report of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, show that in the last income taxing year, 1916, the number of American millionaires increased 7,925 over the previous year.

The income tax returns for the year ending with December, 1915, showed a grand total of 14,771 millionaires. The returns for the year 1916, made public today, show that there are 22,696 American millionaires.

These figures are not the result of a census, but are the returns that have yielded the Government a very large revenue during the last year, and they may, therefore, be accepted as authentic. It is possible that they are rather under than over the actual number. The experts of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in making the estimate of millionaires, employ the simple rule of capitalizing the fortunes of men who pay the tax by assuming that the average rate of income is around 4 per cent., and, beginning with the class of incomes that range from $40,000 to $30,000 and going on up to the last class under the law, which is the income ranging from $5,000,000 up, it is an easy matter to calculate the number of millionaires. But there is a class of incomes ranging from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, and no doubt there are many millionaires within this class—men who get only 3 per cent. on their investments, or who have periodical reverses, and so claim exemptions that for the time being set them back of the million mark.

Regiment of Multimillionaires.

The class of multimillionaires is not so easily estimated. There are ten persons in the country who have an annual income of over $5,000,000 each. Reckoned on the rule of a 4 per cent. rate of income, they are worth $125,000,000 each. There are nine persons who were taxed last year for an income of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. These may be regarded as having fortunes of about $100,000,000 each. There are fourteen who reported having an income of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; thirty-four who enjoyed incomes ranging from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. If all persons who in the various classes made by the income tax law received incomes ranging from $150,000 up to the highest class are to be described as multimillionaires, we have in the United States 3,733 of them, which is almost exactly the strength of a regiment of infantry under the new United States Army organization.

The annual Blue Book of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Inland Revenue for the year ended March 31, 1916, shows, following the system of estimating employed here, that there are in the United Kingdom 5,154 millionaires. There is, however, a very significant difference apparent in the higher classes. Where the United States has ten multimillionaires with $125,000,000 each to their credit, the United Kingdom has seventy-nine. Where we have nine with $100,000,000 Great Britain has sixty-eight. Where we have fourteen with $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, Great Britain has forty-five, and where we have thirty-four who possess from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, Great Britain has seventy-three. To our forty-two who have from $37,500,000 to $50,000,000, Great Britain has sixty-one.

Where the Line Is Crossed.

In the next lower class we begin to show an advantage with ninety-seven to Great Britain's eighty-three, the limits of fortunes being from $25,000,000 to $37,500,000. A striking showing is that the income tax returns derived from millionaires are less than 1 per cent. of the total revenues derived from taxing individual incomes.

The fact that collections of income tax were $180,108,000 in 1916, as compared with $67,943,000 in the preceding year, is held to show the great importance to the country of this source of receipts. The Internal Revenue Bureau will publish, early in January a supplement to the Commissioner's annual report in which some very significant percentages will be worked out, and the great number of incomes in the twilight zone between one class and another and subject to peculiar ideas of exemption will be shown. This work, which has been in progress during the last year, is regarded as of the highest importance. It will be sent to Congress for consideration as the basis for a completely coordinated income tax law, which will probably be enacted in time to govern the returns for the year 1919.

Tables showing income tax collections by States are in course of preparation, but will not be available until about Jan. 1, 1918.

LONDON WANTS NO ADVICE.

Congressman Declines, However, to Discuss Socialist Party Rebuke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Meyer London, the Socialist member of Congress from New York, declined today to discuss his session with the Central Committee of the New York Socialist Party last Saturday. He was told that reports coming here from New York were to the effect that he had been severely criticised for his attitude on the international situation, and that the party leaders had outlined for him a course he would be expected to follow in Congress.

"I shall follow the traditions of my party and not discuss in the public prints what took place," said Mr. London.

Mr. London intimated that he could safely follow his own dictates, and that it would be well for the party leaders to watch his course and be guided by a conservative policy.

Indispensable
in the preparation of returns and to save needless overpayments. Its advice is definite and down to date."
Literary Digest, Review of 1917 Edition.
Income Tax Procedure
1918 Edition. By R. H. Montgomery, C. P. A., ex-President American Association Public Accountants.
Not a pamphlet. A book of specific advice regarding the preparation of Income Tax, Excess Profits Tax, and Capital Stock Tax return.
Send postal for Circular D-22, or phone for information.
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American Soldiers and Sailors Are Hungry For Something to Read

Books now lying idle in your home would help mightily in brightening the monotonous hours our boys now endure while relieved from active duty. Won't you look over your books today and set aside those you can spare? The need is *urgent*.

If you will give Books, Lord & Taylor's War Relief Bureau will undertake prompt delivery—*free*.

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"Known the World Over"
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50
20c Each 2 for 35c
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Sale Today and Wednesday
At the New Bedell Fashion Shop
Nineteen West 34th Street
Important Fur Sale

The real *dominant* fur event of the year is the Bedell Annual Mid-season Sale. This year we have given it unusual thought and preparation. We have bought right and will sell right. No lengthy story is necessary, just a description of the offerings. The values will do their own selling.

Furs Make Ideal Christmas Gifts

Luxurious Fur Coats

Marmot coats, 45 in. long, collar and cuffs of contrasting furs.	$59.50	Hudson Seal coats, wide full sweep, 40 in. and 45 in. long.	$95.00
Natural muskrat coats, 45 inches long, full sweep.	$59.50	Hudson Seal coats, skunk collar and cuffs, 45 in. long.	$145.00
Black Pony coats, 42 inches long, wide collars and border of skunk.	$95.00	Hudson Seal coats, collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk, 42 in. long	$165.00
Natural Nutria coats, sport model, belted, fancy collar.	$95.00	Hudson Seal coats, collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk, 45 in. long	$195.00
Persian Lamb coats, 42 in. long, skunk collar and cuffs.	$135.00	Persian Lamb coats, collar and cuffs of natural skunk, 45 in. long.	$195.00

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Beaver scarfs, various models	$17.50	Black skunk scarfs, animal shape, with head and tail	$13.50
Beaver muffs to match, round	$17.50	Black skunk muffs to match, new ball shape	$13.50
Taupe fox scarfs, animal shape, silk lined, with head and tail	$19.50	Hudson seal scarfs, in a number of models	$16.50
Taupe fox muffs to match, new ball shape, with head and tail	$19.50	Hudson seal muffs in the new ball shape	$10.50
Black lynx scarfs, silk lined, animal shape	$19.50	Coney scarfs, in black or taupe, animal shape	$5.95
Black lynx muffs to match, new ball shape	$19.50	Coney muffs to match, black or taupe, ball shape	$6.95

Note—Quantities in Each Case Are Limited. No Approvals, Exchanges or C. O. D.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor
Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Winter Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
Who Want Something Different

The advertisement has not yet been written that can fitly describe the fine distinction between a smartly cut gracefully proportioned overcoat and—well, just an overcoat.

At Gimbels the variety is so amazingly big that the most fastidious New Yorker, be his taste for style, shade, effect or fabric ever so particular, can be doubly satisfied.

And, by the same token, the man who picks at random may be sure of a right selection, because this great variety is made up of the cream of the products of some twenty-five great tailoring organizations.

Over One Hundred Patterns and Weaves in Winter Overcoats

Men's Chesterfield Model Overcoats, $30 to $75
With velvet collars. Mostly full silk and satin lined. Some ¼ silk lined. Cloths of Kerseys, Shetlands, "Carr's Meltons," Vicunas and Montanag cloth. Oxford gray, black, brown and fancy colors.

The New "Stevenson" Model Overcoats, at $55.00
Double breasted model. Full satin lined, hand tailored with velvet collar. An ultra smart coat.

The Genuine "Carr's Melton" Overcoats, at $50.00
With velvet collar. Full satin lined Chesterfield model. Business man coats.

The New Men's Foreign Overcoats, $37.50 to $75.00
From the Best "Import" Tailors. Beautiful patterns and textures, in a loose baggy coat or the big English ulster in good rough, shaggy cloths.

The New "Gridiron Ulster" at $60.00
Our newest overcoat. Big sweeping skirt, stitched, patched pocket, belt all around, with a new large collar to be buttoned up around the ears. Light and warm. A dandy.

Chesterfields and Ulsters, at $25.00
The Chesterfields with velvet collar. The ulster of Oxford gray, large collar, ¼ lined. The Chesterfield full lined.

A Specially Selected Group of Overcoats at $18.50
Made in Chesterfields, double breasted, belted back model or semiulster Oxford gray, black, blue and fancy mixtures. A good collection of this season's newest styles and fabrics. All sizes.

Imported Great Coat, $50.00

R. H. Macy & Co. Attendance Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A Good Fit Tells Its Own Story
If you have any idea that you can't wear a ready-to-put-on Evening Suit, let us banish that thought. Our assortment this year contains smartly tailored garments for tall men, small men, stout men and slim men—and all may be sure of a "custom-tailored fit" at prices lower than ready-made clothes cost elsewhere.

Evening Clothes for Men, $27.25
Full Dress Coat or Dinner Jacket, as you prefer, and trousers, well tailored of unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, coat and collar bound with silk galloon. Others up to $49.50.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Imported White Glace Gloves, $1.94
Cadet and regular sizes, with full pique seams and Paris point backs, some with heavy black embroidery on backs.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Hats at $5.94
To top off the entire evening outfit you may select your hat here from the season's new blocks—made and finished with the same care used in higher priced hats elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"Custom Stock" Shirts at $1.98
Made in our custom shirt workrooms — carried in stock ready to put on. Sizes 14 to 17, sleeves 34, 35 and 36. Bosoms, cuffs and neckbands of fine linen, body of fine, soft, long cloth.
Macy
Other Dress Shirts, $2.24 to $3.29
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Dress Reefers $2.97 to $10.89

Some men call them "mufflers." Silk knitted, in crochet, accordion and Swiss weaves, in white, gray and black. Some imported, others made in America.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Shoes for Evening Wear
A good assortment in all sizes—high and low styles—but all low prices. Patent Leather Vamps with cloth button tops, plain toes, $5.94, with toe caps $6.94; Patent Leather Vamps with calf button tops, $7.89. Also Gunmetal Calf and Patent Leather Pumps, Goodyear welted soles, $5.94; turned soles, $3.49.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

QUICK INDICTMENTS FOR IMPAIRING ARMY

New Rochelle Saloon Keepers Held for "Conspiring to Debauch" Enlisted Men.

TOWN CALLS MASS MEETING

Citizens Co-operate with United States Marshal in Fight to Wipe Out Dives.

The Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York broke all records for this district yesterday when within less than two hours indictments were returned against Jacob Grab, the New Rochelle saloon keeper and dance hall proprietor, and his son Hermann, charging them with having entered into a conspiracy to debauch soldiers and sailors of the United States. In the event of conviction the two men may be sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for two years or fined $10,000, or both. The Grabs will probably be brought to trial within the next week or ten days.

The revelations concerning conditions in New Rochelle, made public on Sunday night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, struck the little Sound city like a thunderbolt, and tonight a mass meeting of citizens will be held in New Rochelle to demand the immediate ending of conditions which Marshal McCarthy has described as so bad as to be impossible to exaggerate.

Warning of a Raid.

Not only will the dive keepers be investigated by the Grand Jury, but also other persons who are believed to have had illegal and guilty knowledge of the conditions which existed up to the time of the Federal raid on Saturday night.

It is the firm conviction of the Federal authorities that the saloon and dance hall keepers of New Rochelle were warned in advance of the arrival of the raiding party under Marshal McCarthy, and that for this reason instead of having a dozen or more alleged offenders under arrest the Government has only five. The name of the man who is believed to have warned the dive proprietors is known to the authorities. It was even reported that several New Rochelle city officials can be indicted under the conspiracy sections of the national laws, if it shown that they had knowledge of what was going on in New Rochelle.

That the New Rochelle city government will exert itself to the utmost to prove the charges made by the Government are untrue was indicated last night by a statement which was given to THE TIMES by Mayor Edward S. Griffing.

"I am not ready to issue a formal statement regarding these outrageous charges," he said, "but I will say this, and I am talking for publication, that this man McCarthy, the United States Marshal, is crazy, for the things that he said exist in New Rochelle do not exist. When he says that these places have operated under a system of official protection he proves himself a fool.

"Only a few months ago, when I heard that some places were selling liquor to soldiers, I ordered the business stopped forthwith, and two arrests were made and the traffic stopped. Furthermore, in order to assure myself that the law was being enforced, I engaged private detectives, who made a thorough investigation of New Rochelle, and those detectives gave our city a clean bill.

"These charges made in the name of the Government are absolutely ridiculous—I mean the charges as to the alleged conditions in the places which McCarthy says he visited and the protection of those places by the authorities."

"Well, I suppose you know that it only took the Grand Jury a few minutes to indict Jacob Grab, the proprietor of the Germania Dance Hall, and his son Hermann," a reporter said to the Mayor.

Mayor Defends the Grabs.

"An indictment," Mayor Griffing replied, "does not mean anything. All that an indictment means is that some men believe what some other persons have told them. It is only a legal procedure, nothing more. The information I have is that the Grabs were not selling liquor to soldiers, and that the soldier who got a drink was able to do so by snatching a glass of beer out of somebody else's hand."

"But the Government states that it has the evidence now, and that more is coming in all the time," the Mayor was told.

"If anybody has any evidence," said the Mayor, "I am the man to whom the evidence should be submitted. I am on the job all the time, and will act quick. All I want is evidence."

The Grabs were arraigned yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They were represented by Charles Van Auken, a former Police Magistrate of New Rochelle, as counsel. Mr. Van Auken, who was in the New Rochelle police station last Saturday night when the elder Grab started to walk away and was ordered back by Marshal McCarthy, denounced the stories in yesterday's papers as untrue, and was in the midst of his denunciation when Assistant United States District Attorney Axman, who accompanied Marshal McCarthy Saturday, interrupted.

"In your presence and in the presence of a Republican politician of New Rochelle," said Mr. Axman, "this man Grab was permitted to walk out of the station. As for the stories which have aroused your indignation, I wish to state that it would be hard, indeed, to exaggerate the conditions which we found existing in New Rochelle."

Marshal McCarthy came into the room at this point and, turning to Van Auken, indorsed all that Mr. Axman had said.

"The newspapers," said the Marshal looking Van Auken in the eye, "have not told half the story as to conditions in your town."

Within half an hour after the hearing before Commissioner Hitchcock ended the Grand Jury had acted and the Grabs were brought before Judge Augustus N. Hand to plead to the conspiracy indictment. A second indictment charging young Grab with actually selling liquor to a soldier was also filed. Judge Hand held father and son in $5,000 each for trial.

It was announced after the indictment was returned that the Government would call the attention of Governor Whitman to the New Rochelle situation. The Governor, it was reported yesterday, has already called for a complete report on the charges made by the Federal authorities.

Several prominent citizens of New Rochelle communicated with the Government officials yesterday and pledged their aid in every way possible the work the Government has undertaken to rid New Rochelle of its vicious resorts.

Three Others Held for Trial.

Joseph Tagella, Bernhard Lynch, and William Barr, the remainder of the prisoners taken in the New Rochelle round-up, were held in bail by Commissioner Hitchcock on the charge of selling intoxicants to soldiers.

Marshal McCarthy said last night that he was determined that the violators of the law shall understand that the Government is in deadly earnest about liquor selling to its army and navy men, and that it is going to be stopped if every violator of the law has to be imprisoned.

William H. Hurst, a lawyer of 15 William Street, said yesterday that he investigated Grab's New Rochelle place for the New York State Brewers' Association, the Liquor Dealers of the State of New York, and the Society of Restaurateurs, and that he found Grab "a cultured gentleman associating with the best citizens of the place, and his business perfectly respectable and decent; that no liquor was sold to uniformed men, and that the women present at the time of the raid were really ladies."

To Relieve a Cold in One Day, Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—adv.

ASK WILSON TO URGE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Women Pacifists Also Want Russo-German Armistice and Lansdowne Letter Recognized.

A secret meeting of the Women's Peace Party, called last night to celebrate the members' "new power as voting internationalists," demanded unanimously of President Wilson that he include in his message to Congress a plea for the Federal suffrage amendment and that the President recognize Russo-German armistice negotiations and Lord Lansdowne's peace letter to the extent of declaring the American people in favor of a restatement of the allied war aims and eager for "any peace that gives promise of freedom for all nations based on disarmament and a democratic world federation." The women decided to send fifty delegates to the national party convention in Philadelphia, Dec. 6 and 7.

The principal speakers, according to Mrs. Margaret Lane, Executive Secretary, were Crystal Eastman and Mrs. Anna Strunsky Walling. Mrs. Lane said Mrs. Walling defended the Bolsheviki and their aims in their present negotiations with Germany. Miss Eastman and the other speakers, she said, principally emphasized the new power of pacifist women as voters, and urged the necessity of enfranchising all women as a means of giving great impetus to the pacifist movement which, she said, now was being propagated by exclusively feminine organizations in twenty-two countries of the world.

Asked to explain why the meeting was secret, and why reporters had to give their names to the elevator man and wait on another floor at 2 West Thirteenth Street while it was in progress, Mrs. Lane said it was "just because we only wanted members there."

SCHLEMMER LEFT $1,676,076

Two Hospitals Receive $315,244 from Hardware Man's Estate.

The estate of William Schlemmer of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., hardware, who died Dec. 23 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,676,076. Under the will St. Luke's Hospital got $197,746, and the German Hospital and Dispensary, $118,098. His son, William F. Schlemmer, and daughters, Matilde Schoen and Ida S. Bruch, got $395,492 each. His son-in-law, Dr. Henry H. M. Lyle, received $79,098, and $15,000 a year went in trust to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Middleton.

The testimony in the case showed that the European war to some extent wiped out a monopoly held by Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co. for the best quality of piano wire and tuning pins, but an employe of the German company with which the contract was made came to this country and made tuning pins under the German formula. The report fixes the value of the decedent's 2,015 shares of his company at $270 each, or $544,856.

Mr. Schlemmer's assets included $286,320 in realty, made up as follows: 127 to 133 Fourth Avenue, $224,000, equity, $124,000; 120 East Twelfth Street, $57,000; 54 East Eighty-third Street, $40,000, and Summer home at Larchmont Manor, $37,320.

NEWS COMPANY BANKRUPT.

American Press Association of West Virginia Owes $1,154,782.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by the American Press Association, a West Virginia corporation, and a subsidiary of the American Press Association, a New York corporation, with offices at 225 West Thirty-ninth Street. The liabilities were put at $1,154,782 and the assets at $9,026, consisting of counterclaims in suits and a cash balance of $42. The bankrupt company was organized in 1906, and was responsible for the operating expenses of the New York company, which is a much older corporation.

Among the expenses which the subsidiary concern was to pay were the rentals of the many branch offices of the New York company. Defaults on these payments finally amounted to $1,004,877. Then the New York company sued its operating company and obtained judgment. Jacques Farjeon, who instituted the suit against the West Virginia Company, acted on an assigned claim made by the New York company. Other claims are those of Leon M. Farjeon, $37,000, and Albert Jones, $10,000, which are now being litigated.

PERSHING'S TROOPS ENVY THE ENGINEERS

Whole Army Thrilled by the Heroic Work of the Men at Cambrai.

NEW PHASE OF TRAINING

Troops Behind the Lines Now in Practice Combat—Gas Mask Drill for All at Headquarters.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 3, (Associated Press.)—The entire army was thrilled by today's published reports of the heroic action of the American railway engineers on the British front in the Cambrai sector.

It was the sole topic of conversation, and the railroaders here were the subject of much envy, especially by troops who had returned from the trenches and would have given all they owned for just such a chance.

An infantry Sergeant remarked:

"We stay in the trenches for a spell and let Fritz shoot his artillery at us and have never really had a chance to use our rifles except to snipe and pot Frits out in No Man's Land on dark nights. These railroaders managed to run their trains right into a good, thick scrap, and if this isn't luck, I don't know what it is."

On the frozen, snow-covered hills of this section of France part of the troops of the first American Division to pass through the instructional period of the front are tonight divided and engaged in a theoretical battle against each other. The artillery and infantry of both sides are engaged in manoeuvres which are being carried out under actual battle conditions.

During the day one "army" dug itself in on a hill crest, where it was discovered by the "enemy" scouts and aerial observers. Since then the artillery has been bombarding the dug-in men.

Officers say the men are showing the immense value of the training they have received. The entire operation is a realistic one, even to the artillery firing. The American army is plentifully supplied with real ammunition. No blank shells are available.

A special course of anti-gas instruction for all officers, enlisted men, civilian employes and newspaper correspondents attached to headquarters has been started. The officers consider it of the utmost importance that all officers, even up to the highest rank, be so trained as to be able to protect themselves in gas attacks. The course will extend over several weeks, so that all the men may be instructed.

Figures available show that gas casualties in certain quarters at times have reached a higher percentage among staff officers than among officers of the line. At the outset of the instructions each officer and man will be provided with new gas masks for use against various varieties of gas. The masks henceforth will be constantly kept handy, although headquarters itself is well out of the gas range and in no danger. At any time, however, the pupils may find themselves at a place within range of the enemy's gas.

A number of officers, who were attached to the first battalions to enter the trenches, have been transferred to the newly arrived units of former National Guardsmen, where they will direct the work of getting the new troops ready for the front line. Men of the first unit to establish contact with the enemy may later be transferred temporarily to assist the officers.

Reports from division headquarters indicate that the training is progressing most rapidly. The course of instruction has been shaped so as to achieve the greatest results in the shortest time without abandoning any necessary detail.

ENGINEERS FROM HERE.

Friends of Those Fighting at Cambrai Await Letters.

It was the general opinion in engineering circles in this city yesterday that the American engineers, whose gallantry under fire near Cambrai was mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, included men of the regiment which was recruited in New York in May. This was the 11th Regiment, composed of men from all ranks of society, many being college men and many laborers. It was recruited in about three weeks and numbered 1,300 men. Charles H. McCrea, now a Brigadier General, was the Colonel when the regiment left for France, and William Barclay Parsons was a Major.

Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company, who assisted in the organization of the regiment, stated yesterday that he was certain that this regiment was in the action before Cambrai.

"We worked hard," said Mr. Livingston, "in organizing the regiment, which went to Camp Upton for a short period of training. It was the first regiment to go abroad. The members were also the first men from America to be reviewed by King George at London; they were the first Americans to reach the firing line, and the first Americans to report casualties, one man losing an arm and an eye."

Mr. Livingston said that Mr. Parsons was now a Lieutenant Colonel. The present Colonel of the regiment is G. M. Hoffman, a regular army engineer. A. S. Dwight, a mining engineer, who is a Columbia Trustee, is a Major. A new Major is R. S. Buck, an engineer of the Interborough Company.

Mr. Livingston stated that Mrs. W. N. Ferris of Bronxville, one of his neighbors, received a few days ago a letter from her son, Frank, who was a member of the regiment of engineers. According to this letter the regiment has been building new railroads and reconstructing old ones, and also rebuilding culverts and bridges. Frank Ferris wrote that the regiment had laid rails right up to the firing line.

"We are all happy," the letter stated, "the men are working hard, and the men who formed our regiment should be congratulated."

The auxiliary of the regiment will hold a meeting in the auditorium of the Engineers' Society at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, Sunday, to which relatives and friends of members of the regiment will be invited. The latest news by cable and letter will be read at the meeting. The President of the auxiliary is Frederick Cranford, and the Treasurer is Robert Lynn Cox, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Members of the auxiliary are raising a Christmas fund for the men at the front.

AMERICAN SOLDIER HANGED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The execution of Private Frank Cadue of the infantry for the rape and murder of a seven-year-old French girl in France on Nov. 5 has been approved by the War Department.

Cadue was hanged after sentence by a military court-martial instead of being shot as previously stated. The record of the trial says that he confessed to the crime and pleaded that, being under the influence of liquor, he did not know what he was doing.

In reviewing the case the War Department held that military law has been complied with.

Cadue's was the first case of its kind in the American army abroad.

FITZGERALD TO QUIT CONGRESS ON JAN. 1

Brooklyn Representative Announces That He Will Devote Himself to Law Practice.

NO CITY OFFICE IN VIEW

Veteran of Nineteen Years Says He Must Earn Money to Meet Needs of Growing Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who has served in the house for nineteen years, and for the last two sessions was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, today announced that he would resign at the end of the month. He conferred with President Wilson before making this announcement, and then informed his associates of his intention to leave the house. Mr. Fitzgerald said that he would return to New York and associate himself with Justice Luke D. Stapleton and William J. Mahon in the practice of law.

His formal statement follows:

"At the end of this month I shall retire from Congress to practice law in New York. I shall be associated with Mr. Justice Luke D. Stapleton of the New York Supreme Court, now assigned to the Appellate Division, and Mr. William J. Mahon, formerly counsel to the Sheriff of Kings County.

"It is with considerable regret that I find myself compelled to take this step. Although my work has been arduous, it has been extremely congenial. If I consulted my personal preferences I should remain in office. In nearly nineteen years' continuous service in the House, however, all of my time has been absorbed in the discharge of public duties, and there has been no opportunity to give any attention to my private affairs. The increasing requirements of a large family, the necessity of absenting myself from my wife and children almost continuously, and inability to meet my growing obligations, necessitates that before it is too late I devote myself to my profession to earn sufficient to educate my children properly, to provide them comforts which they should have, and to make some provision for their future.

"While my interest in public affairs will continue, I do not again expect to hold public office."

Representative Fitzgerald's retirement from the House will leave a big gap in the Democratic side and take from the Committee on Appropriations one of its strongest members.

Before Mr. Fitzgerald made his formal announcement tonight it was rumored that he would be named to an important post under Mayor Hylan. This he denied, saying that his statement had fully explained his position, and that under no consideration would he accept another political place. It is thought here that Mr. Fitzgerald and his law firm would naturally benefit from the Democratic administration in New York City, and that they would become powerful in the legal-political side of the new administration.

G. B. SCHLEY LEFT $5,000,000

Banker's Estate Goes to His Daughter and Three Sons.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 3.—The will of Grant B. Schley, the New York banker, disposing of an estate valued at more than $5,000,000, was filed here today. It gives the estate in equal shares to his daughter and sons. The will, dated March 29, 1913, was written on a half sheet of note paper. The surviving children are Mrs. Max H. Behr, Grant B. Schley, Jr., Kenneth Schley, and Evander Schley. The sons and the son-in-law are the executors.

The will names Chaloner Schley, another son, as one of the heirs, but his death preceded that of his father by several months. So there will be four shares, and not five, as the will directs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New Car Buyers ATTENTION

I can save you from $100 to $600 and will allow you more for your used car than anyone else in the business. Several high grade four, six and eight cylinder makes to select from. Answer at once, stating just what style car and make you are interested in. If you have a car to trade, state make, model and year. This is one of the greatest offers ever made to the public. Get busy while it lasts. R. C. 111 Times.

The Gift Spirit

HE who receives a piece of Tobey Hand Made Furniture does not have to be told that the giver truly understands the spirit which has made American friendship honored all over the world. Make it clear that your giving is more than a pretty formality.

Also a special collection of odd pieces for Christmas from $10 up.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Ave. & 53rd St.

Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale:

TUESDAY December 4th — WEDNESDAY December 5th

Trimmed Millinery,
Afternoon and Evening Gowns,
Fur Coats, Furs, Wraps,
Tailored Suits, etc.

Every article in stock to be disposed of REGARDLESS OF COST

584-586 Fifth Avenue
47th & 48th Streets — NEW YORK

No Branch Store and no connection with any other store of a similar name.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

The Christmas Store

For the Whole Shopping Public

This is an equally good store for the million and the millionaire—for people of every walk in life—those who depend on their salary, as well as those whose income is not dependent upon passing conditions.

We have studied the great problem of the day and we have solved it—foreseeing conditions many months ago, we bought heavily of staple and strictly holiday goods of every description—and today we are in a position to save money for everybody.

Brilliant Assortments of Christmas Jewelry, Silver, Leather Goods, Books, Stationery, Novelties, Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Toilet Articles, Smokers' Articles, Household Devices, Sensible Gifts in Apparel.

In a word, this is the store to which you should direct your steps immediately, and the earlier you come the better.

SHOP NOW, WHEN YOU CAN MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS IN GREATEST COMFORT.

ONLY 18 SHOPPING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS.

Joyfully Anticipating Christmas

IN "TOY TOWN"

Assemble here, you parents, and bring your kiddies. We are better prepared than ever before, despite difficult conditions, to make "the Children's Festival" a day to be remembered.

Don't fail to read our Toy Town advertisement EVERY DAY. The earlier you do your Christmas buying the better for you. Take the hint. Today's Specials include:

High-Grade "Teddy Bear" Today only..... $1.29

It is 20 inches tall, made of fine, short-pile plush in a beautiful, lifelike, cinnamon brown color. And he has a voice, too! Hear him!

Child's Aluminum Tea Sets Today only..... $1.19

Packed in neat holly-covered boxes. Practically indestructible. A toy designed to furnish endless amusement and interest to a youngster.

Baby Dolls Today only..... 37c

America leads this year in the manufacture of baby dolls. These are dressed in long white slips. The cute head is made of "hard-to-break-'em" composition. The face wears a perpetual smile. A dandy in every sense of the word.

LITTLE GIRLS, LITTLE BOYS, BIG GIRLS, BIG BOYS, BE WELCOME TO "TOY TOWN." We have some surprises in store for you.

Merely Hinting at the Splendid Gifts of

Christmas Jewelry

Now on View in Our Jewelry Section

Tastefully selected articles that are by no means expensive, that are much below the prices charged in specialty stores, that will stamp you as a person of discrimination in gift-giving, and that will delight their recipients. Today's Specials:

Diamond Festoon Lavallieres..... $45

A handsome design in 10-kt. solid gold, set with 7 clear cut diamonds; 10-kt. solid gold soldered link chain.

Diamond Lavallieres, $22.50

Drop effect, set with 3 clear cut diamonds; 14-kt. solid gold soldered link chain.

Diamond Lavallieres... $7.50

These are set with one diamond and real baroque pearl. 10-kt. solid gold soldered link chain.

Other Diamond Lavallieres, $5.95 to $195

Diamond Tie Clasps $5

10-kt. solid gold; Roman finish.

Diamond Set Cuff Links... $24

14-kt. solid gold; engine turned designs, set with 2 diamonds.

Other Diamond Set Cuff Links at $5 to $30

Diamond Brooches..... $9.50

10-kt. solid gold; handsome pierced design; set with 1 cut diamond and 2 real baroque pearls.

Other Diamond Brooches at $5 to $125

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2nd Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

AA AK THE **Amberg** WAY

Don't Mistake Furniture for Method

Some people consider letter files as so much furniture. Others consider most what is inside. Which do you prefer?

Good Looking or Good Working } **Letter Files**

Amberg supplies both, but proper indexing has been the paramount feature with us for forty-nine years. Without it a business cannot run smoothly or efficiently.

If you already have good-looking files, make them good working by installing Amberg Service. Amberg Indexes fit any make of cabinet.

We are ready to supply comprehensive information covering every filing problem—by representative or literature

Amberg File and Index Co.
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing
79 Duane Street, New York City.
Established 1868. Telephone 5164 Worth.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Christmas Handkerchiefs

Fine Embroidered, Lace Trimmed and Plain

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

They rest your eyes like daylight! For light-strength-economy choose

Welsbach

GAS MANTLES
Upright or Inverted

"REFLEX" BRAND
18¢ - two for 35¢

"No. 4 WELSBACH"
13¢ - two for 25¢

Sixty Subjects ONE NUMBER

Every Subject of Importance and Timely

December Current History Magazine of The New York Times contains in its 220 pages 60 separate subjects, every one timely; the historical matter includes the official documents and authentic records. Among the subjects are: Narrative of First Hostile Contact with Germans by U. S. Troops, Verbatim Text Lloyd George's War Council Speech, Review of What Caused the War, The Kaiser's Responsibility with Official Data, Russia's Red Rebellion, The Invasion of Italy and the Victories in France in Narrative Form, The New American Army of 1,800,000. Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy, Emile Cammaerts are among those represented in rich literature. History of Armed Merchantmen and History of the Vienna Congress are interesting and informing features.

220 Pages, of which 46 are Illustrations

A copy can be had at any news stand for 25 cents; a year's subscription, postpaid, $3.00.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK

HOOVER SEES RELIEF FROM COSTLY FOOD

Says Movement of Bumper Corn Crop Should Alleviate the Economic Situation.

CONFERS WITH AIDS HERE

Praises the Work Done in Conservation—Plans Discussed for Co-ordination in City and State.

With the movement of the bumper corn crop economic relief is coming and the nation will see a reflection of this movement in a decline in the prices of many of the necessities of life, according to Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, who came to New York yesterday to attend the first meeting of the newly formed Federal Food Board. As Mr. Hoover expressed it, when the milk and meat producers are able to get their feed cheaper they will naturally be inclined to listen more responsively to the demand for lower prices. The same condition extends to other lines of food products, he said.

"There seems to be one thing that the American people do not recognize," said Mr. Hoover. "That is that in America corn comprises, either directly or indirectly, one-half of the food supply. For three months we have been facing a shortage that practically amounted to a corn famine. This condition has been reflected in the prices of meats, bread, milk, and other commodities. Now we have a record crop of three and a quarter billions of bushels that is just beginning to come into the market. One difficulty has been that the corn crop is four weeks late and another is that the crop is soft and takes time for maturity. Then on top of this is the car shortage, which makes the problem hard to solve.

"By Jan. 15 the corn crop should be moving freely and at a reasonable price. The real fundamental economic relief is coming with the movement of the corn crop."

Asked about the position of the retailers, Mr. Hoover said that they were a class that played a big part in the problem that confronts the Food Administration. He declared that a campaign of publicity would go far toward regulating prices.

Prices a Hard Problem.

"Food prices are a difficult problem," he continued. "There is no provision in the Food bill for the control of prices, but by making use of the embargo the right of the Government to purchase certain commodities, like wheat, and placing the army and navy and the allied buying by co-ordination, it makes it possible to control the wholesale prices of some commodities.

"If we are going to have a general price-fixing power, it ought to extend to all. If we are going to limit the farmer in what he is to get for his produce, there must be control of what he buys; if you are going to fix the price for retailers, you have got to put a limit on what he has got to spend. This rests with Congress.

"At present either the prices must be regulated or we must expect a wage increase, and every time there is such an increase there is a loss in efficiency. In other words, bring the high cost of living to a stop or have a constantly ascending wage scale. The lesser of these two evils is to bring a stop to the increasing cost of living."

Mr. Hoover said by this he meant that the prices of primary commodities should be dealt with. The frills of life, he said, do not amount to anything.

The Food Administrator added that there are many retailers who are basing their prices honestly and are getting a fair profit.

"But there are some," he added, "who are not playing the game fairly, and that counts on those who do. In the main, the retailers are not getting rich."

The remedy, Mr. Hoover said, was not to prosecute the offenders, but in the case of those under license, or doing more than $100,000 business a year, to take away their license. He spoke of the license regulation and praised the work being done here in food conservation. When he spoke of regulation he said he meant staple commodities, and of these thirty-eight are being regulated.

"There is plenty of food in this country, and our problem is one of surplus and not a deficit," he continued. "This does not mean that we can send to the Allies all they need, for there is not enough when considered from the war point of view. The wheat we export from Dec. 1 on will be the direct amount that the people save out of their bread, for we have shipped our surplus and must keep the bread supply for the country. We will ship wheat or flour from month to month, but such shipments will not be allowed except our supply warrants them. Through conservation we are gaining a 20 per cent. surplus of wheat. This means literally that every one who saves a slice of bread is giving a slice of bread to our allies. We are consuming 20 per cent. less wheat than last year."

As to problems confronting the producers, Mr. Hoover said there were 9,000,000 less hogs in this country than last year, this condition being due to the high price of corn, which caused the high price of corn.

Confers With Food Board.

Mr. Hoover held a conference with the Federal Food Board in the morning, at which details of organization work were discussed. Co-ordination of all food activities in the State and city is to be had. It is proposed to have a food administrator in each county or in the larger cities. In the case of New York City, it is proposed to embrace Long Island and Westchester County. Each food administrator will organize a food council, composed of representatives of all the bodies interested in food matters. This council will include consumers and producers as well as organizations having to do with food conservation or the regulation of trade. Committees will be organized of various trades to advise from a trade point of view and to educate the various trades to the necessities of the national situation. In outlining the work, the board made this statement:

The solution of prices can only be obtained by building up systematically the control of manufacturers and of wholesale prices through regulation by the Federal Food Administration, and, finally, the interpretation of these prices into definite figures for the public through the press.

An indication of the amount of organization required lies in breadstuffs. The wheat of the country has been organized under the Grain Corporation. By elimination of unnecessary transport, speculation, and unfair profits the miller is receiving below what would normally have been taken.

By the regulation placed over all bakers, which comes into effect in a few days, the country will have a standardized and palatable white loaf. Already this loaf has been issued to be consumed in twelve or fourteen cities at 6 to 7 cents, delivery and credit, for the full pound loaf. This is a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the price of bread since Aug. 10. It is interesting to note that the farmer is receiving 100 per cent. of his pre-war price of wheat, while the bread buyer is paying only 30 per cent. above pre-war prices.

The organization in New York will from time to time publish the fair retail price for flour, based upon a knowledge of the whole cycle and by co-operation with the public-spirited traders.

The Food Administrator was accompanied to New York by Frederick C. Walcott and John Hallowell. They visited the office of the Grain Corporation at 42 Broadway and conferred with the officials of the Administration regarding the wheat and flour situation.

MAIL GIFTS TOMORROW.

Christmas boxes destined for the men serving under General Pershing in France must be mailed so as to reach Hoboken not later than tomorrow to insure their arrival at their destination by Christmas. The War Department has consented to handle all boxes received in Hoboken by tomorrow.

Postal authorities who are handling mail for the American Expeditionary Forces send their letters and packages in sacks from the Eastern Railway Terminal Post Office in the old Simpson-Crawford Building, at 112-118 West Twentieth Street. All packages sent to the expeditionary forces will be examined carefully and their contents noted. This is to obviate the placing of bombs or acids, and also to guard against matches being placed in packages containing cigars and cigarettes.

DE SAULLES JUROR DISCUSSES EVIDENCE

Says Testimony of Dr. Wight Was the Greatest Factor in Freeing the Defendant.

The medical testimony at the trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles was one of the strongest features of the defense, and made a great impression on the jurors, according to a juror who discussed the case at Mineola yesterday. He said that the description of numerous physical symptoms of disease which were found by the physicians who were first called in at the suggestion of the County Physician had carried the greatest weight with them.

"The testimony of Dr. J. Sherman Wight, who first treated the woman, was the greatest factor in convincing us that she was insane when she fired the shot," the juror said. "There was no dispute as to the physical evidence of disease which he reported and no dispute as to the fact that the disease affected her mind. He told the facts in simple language. He talked like a man who was sincerely convinced that he was right, and he was not shaken in the least on cross-examination. There was not a man on the jury who went to the jury room with any idea that the defendant knew what she was doing when she shot her husband, and that accounted for the quick-clear-cut verdict.

"Marshall Ward's story of what took place in the living room, where the shooting happened, was another thing that impressed us all. We believed that he was telling the truth. A witness who did much to help us with our verdict was Julius Hadamek, the valet. He might have just as well been called by the defense as by the prosecution. He did more than any one else to convince us that there had been no premeditation and that the young woman had no idea of what she was doing.

"We believed the explanation given by Mrs. De Saulles of her letters, that they were written to flatter her husband and keep him and that they made her appear to be happy when she was not. She had tried to be a good, old-fashioned wife, and had failed to keep her husband. Then she tried to play the part of a butterfly, because she believed that would bring him back to her."

HYLAN WON'T GIVE JOBS TO PENSIONERS

Mayor-Elect Also Bars Men Unwilling to Quit Private Business.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan has established a hard and fast rule under which no person unwilling to relinquish private business interests and no one retired from the city service on a pension will be eligible for appointment under his administration.

"No one will be appointed to any position by me who is now drawing a pension from the City of New York," said the Mayor-elect with emphasis, in reply to a question. Judge Hylan's statement is thought to dispose of recent rumors to the effect that Thomas F. McAvoy, former Inspector of Police and Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee for many years, was being considered for the position of Police Commissioner.

"It has been suggested," Judge Hylan was told, "that you would permit the Secretary of War to name the Police Commissioner as a demonstration of New York City's firm stand behind the National Administration in its prosecution of the war."

"Must I start in all over again to prove my loyalty?" demanded the Mayor-elect. "The people of this city elected me to perform certain duties. One of these is the selection of a Police Commissioner. I intend to perform that duty.

A candidate for Charities Commissioner appeared yesterday in the person of Major J. Franklin Dunseith. He has been connected with the New York Health Department for twenty years and for six years had charge of the Bureau of Institutions. He herved ten years in the National Guard and was commanding officer of the First New York Field Hospital on the Mexican border.

DEMONSTRATION IN SPAIN.

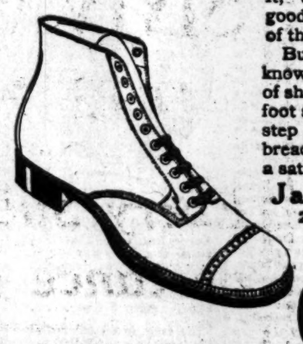
Government Warned to Release Socialists Arrested Last August.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Barcelona was the scene yesterday of a radical demonstration.

The Government was threatened by the Republican and Socialist elements that trouble might be expected if amnesty were not soon granted to the Socialists condemned for participation in the August uprising.

Soldierly Shoes

For American Army Men



"Soldierly" means the same things at this store as it does at the front.

Ready for what comes, dependable, with plenty of endurance and the grit to "stay with it," army shoes by Coward are good campaign partners to men of the same spirit.

Built with all the Coward knowledge of orthopedics and of shoemaking. They clasp the foot snugly at the heel and instep and have just the toe breadth that makes every stride a satisfaction.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.
(Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled
Send for Catalog

The Coward Shoe

In Shrewsbury Tan . $ 6.85
In Cordovan Tan . 10.00
Cordovan Leggins . $13.85

Don't refuse that invitation because of a poor complexion

Resinol
relieves skin troubles

No one knows the humiliation of being a "wall flower" better than the girl with a red, rough complexion.

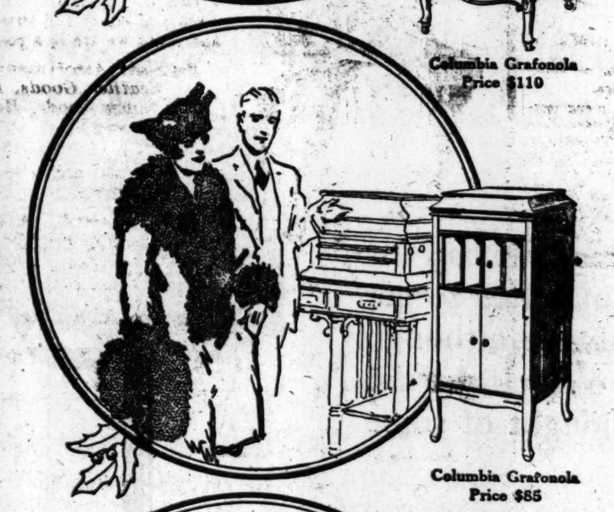
If your skin is not fresh and smooth, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment for a week and see if they don't begin to make a blessed difference. They also help to make hands and arms soft and white, and to keep the hair live, glossy and free from dandruff.

Resinol Soap is really delightful for the toilet, bath and shampoo. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You'd better try them!

Columbia Grafonola
Columbia Records

Columbia Grafonola Price $215

Columbia Grafonola Price $110



Columbia Grafonola Price $85

Columbia Grafonola Price $45

Columbia Grafonola Price $15

What shall we pay for our phonograph?

Don't try to answer that at home.

Go where Columbia Grafonolas are sold and look at one model after another until you have seen the entire line. They are all exhibited for your inspection. They'll be played for you.

The Grafonola is a musical instrument. To know it you must see it, hear it, and play it. In no other way can the Columbia be judged.

To ask you to hear the Grafonola—isn't that the surest way of proving its tone qualities?

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To invite you to compare Columbia Grafonolas with other phonographs you have seen and heard—isn't that more convincing than repeated statements that it is "the best"?

From $18 to $250, with models between these extremes at prices that represent splendid value, affords a range for choice that is all you can desire.

Those who have already bought Columbia Grafonolas have done so with the complete and comforting assurance that they have chosen the right instrument.

This same assurance will be yours only after you've heard the Columbia Grafonola in one of the conveniently located Columbia salesrooms.

Your visit there will be a welcome one. It is a Columbia policy to make such shopping as pleasant as intelligence and sympathy can make it.

Columbia Graphophone Company
New York

Columbia Records Grafonola

Ten Million New Members by Christmas.
All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar.
Join the Red Cross Today.

LOU-TELLEGEN IN TYPICAL MACK PLAY

"Blind Youth," at Republic Theatre, Is Not Unskillfully Built, but Is Artificial.

JUST BLAND MELODRAMA

Star Gives an Interesting Portrayal of the Painter-Hero of Two Romances.

The statuesque Lou Tellegen, following a protracted period in the movies, returned to the legitimate stage at the Republic Theatre last night in a play entitled "Blind Youth," the work of himself and Willard Mack. It is impossible to say just how much of the play is Mr. Tellegen's and how much is Mr. Mack's, but the chances are that the major share of the labor was done by the latter. The Mackian hand not only evidences itself frequently in the dialogue, but the piece is essentially and typically a Mack melodrama—a play not unskillfully built, but theatrical and artificial throughout.

Mr. Tellegen is Maurice Monnier, a painter, the son of a French father and an American mother. Their estrangement, the return of his mother to America and the subsequent death of his father, left him to shift for himself in Paris, and he led the sort of Latin Quarter life commonly attributed to Parisian art students by American playwrights. Deserted by a woman with whom he had lived for four years, he comes back to America, between the first and second acts, and establishes himself as a painter.

The second act finds him living with his mother and the son of her second marriage, who is, incidentally, as illbred a youth as one could well hope to find. No sooner has a second romance, this time with his model, culminated successfully, than the news comes that the callow half-brother is engaged to be married to the heartless siren of Act 1. Although professing no love for the youth, Maurice undertakes to cure him of his infatuation by exposing the character of the woman, and the brother's perfidy in causing the fiancée to appear at a critical moment precipitates an interesting scene in the final act. It is in this scene, more than any other, that the craftmanship of Mack is particularly evident.

The play makes no pretense of being anything but melodrama of the blandest type, and it has many moments which are not ineffective. Its main story is always interesting; its subsidiary story, which figures as "comedy relief" of the old-fashioned sort, could be readily dispensed with.

Tellegen, although inclined to be too studied at times, made the artist always an interesting figure, and varying support was lent by the remainder of the cast. The best acting of the evening was done by Howard Lange, who appeared for one fleeting minute immediately before the first curtain and vitalized the entire act. A little more acting of the same sort might have helped to make the piece seem a trifle less theatrical and unreal.

Canada's Victory Loan $400,000,000

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—Canada's subscriptions to the Victory Loan will exceed $400,000,000, it was announced at a mass meeting tonight.

TO FIX PRICE FOR SILVER.

Officials Confer with Producers on Plan to Control Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Treasury officials today held the first of a series of conferences with Western silver producers looking to the ultimate fixing of a standard price for silver, effective for one year, and to Government acquisition of options on practically the entire output of the United States.

Pressing needs of this country and the Allies for silver for coin under abnormal war conditions is responsible for the plan. It contemplates Government control of the market for American silver at a fixed price, probably above the present market rate of 87 cents an ounce.

Jewelers, manufacturers of dentistry and optical supplies, and other silver users would continue to receive a supply under the tentative Government plan, probably at the standard price. Details of the arrangement are yet to be worked out, however, and officials today emphasized the statement that for the present the Government is interested mainly in obtaining sufficient silver for its own and allied coinage needs, and thereby to stabilize foreign exchange conditions.

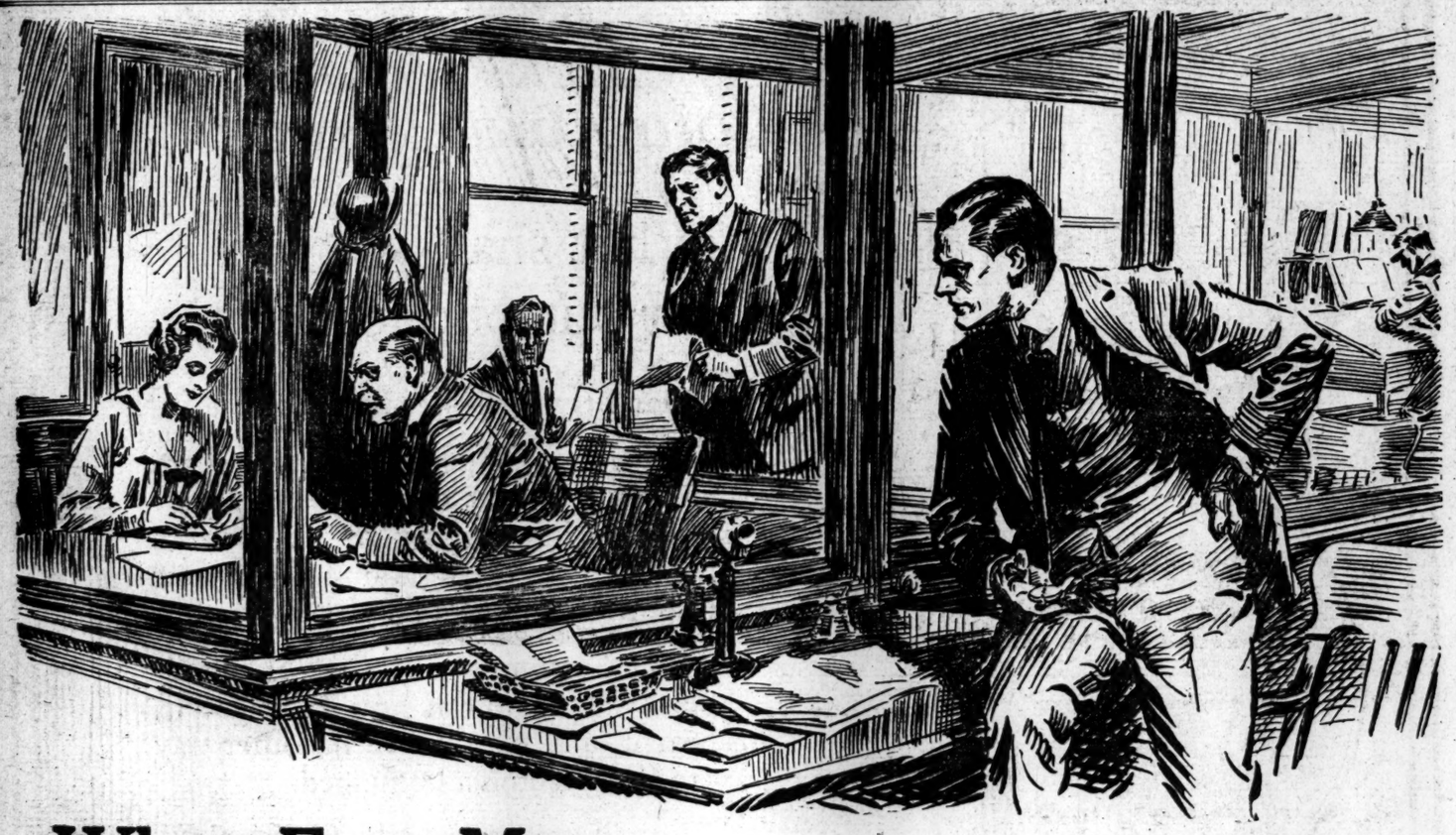
Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint; Charles S. Hamlin, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Albert Strauss, foreign exchange expert and the Treasury's representative on the War Trade Board, represented the Government in today's conference. In addition to the silver producers, most of whom were from Nevada, there were present Senators Pittman, Smoot, Ashurst, Newlands and Shafroth, and Governor Boyle of Nevada. Producers from other Western States will come here within a week.

ELECT MILBURN TRUSTEE.

Lawyer Chosen by Board to Fill Columbia University Vacancy.

The Trustees of Columbia University elected John G. Milburn, the lawyer, yesterday to a trusteeship to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. Aymar Sands.

The Trustees acknowledged cash gifts to the university amounting to $10,251, in addition to publications of value and important material in maps and charts on the geology and geography of France, which were received from the French Government.



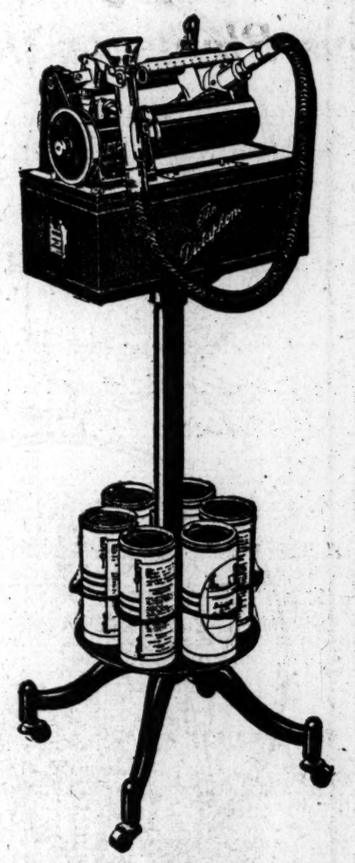
When Four Men Want to Dictate To One Stenographer

"A" was boss, so he got her first. That made it bad for B because he had an especially important letter to get out right away. C was even worse off, because, although he was promised the stenographer at 11 o'clock, he did not get her until after lunch. Then A thought of some more letters to write, so he butted in.

With The Dictaphone on each important desk, A, B, C, and D all dictate at the same time. No need of A's butting in. He dictates the letters he thinks of later, at the time he thinks of them. And one girl easily takes care of the work of all four.

The Dictaphone is ideal in a small office. In a large office the economies effected by The Dictaphone run into thousands of dollars a year.

You will come to The Dictaphone as thousands of other business men in your vicinity already have done.



Write for booklet
"The Man at the Desk"
Room 300-1
55 Warren St., New York

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

Notify The Dictaphone any time you want to be shown—in your office, on your work.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

55 Warren Street **Phone Barclay 3043**

Write for the booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

500 Critics have endorsed Music's Re-Creation

The critics of over 500 newspapers have called Music's Re-Creation "A New Art." They have heard Mr. Edison's Re-Creations in tests of actual comparison with the tones of the living artists. And they have publicly admitted that their ears were baffled. The words of these critics will help *you* judge. Read what they say of

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change—Can Be Made to Play All Makes of Records

"The indisputable fact that the phonograph can perfectly reproduce artistic vocal and instrumental music was graphically demonstrated last Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The immense auditorium of this Temple of Musical Art was crowded to its capacity by a representative Carnegie Hall audience—musically cultured and musically critical. * * * "Madam Marie Rappold, of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Thomas A. Edison's new phonograph both sang. They sang a few measures in unison, then the singer ceased, but her beautiful voice continued to fill the Hall. Again she joined her voice with its phonographic Re-Creation and again grew silent. * * * "The ear could not tell when it was listening to the phonograph alone, and when to actual voice and reproduction together. Only the eye could discover the truth by noting when the singer's mouth was open or closed. * * * "As a concert of the highest musical quality it was most enjoyable. As a new experience it was intensely interesting, as a demonstration of unlimited artistic possibilities of the phonograph it was fascinating."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Thomas A. Edison

"Singing with the Edison laboratory Re-Creation of her own voice, so exactly was it like Miss Miller's voice in tone quality and enunciation, that it was not possible to tell one from the other."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"The most wonderful recital the music-lovers of Milwaukee have ever heard. * * * With this last discovery of Mr. Edison, the phonograph has undergone wonderful improvements, and never before has it been possible so perfectly to reproduce the human voice. * * * Mr. Edison's latest invention is a musical instrument, not a mechanical apparatus."—*Germania Herald, Milwaukee.*

"Mademoiselle Alice Verlet entertained last night at what was the most unusual concert of its kind ever given in Chicago. "The program opened with Verdi's 'Caro Nome' and the Diamond Disc Re-Creation of her voice. The effect was marvelous."—*Chicago American.*

"So perfect was the reproduction that it was virtually impossible to distinguish between the real voice and the Re-Created voice of the singer. It was as if there were two Marie Rappolds, one within the cabinet and the other without. The two voices were one. Edison had demonstrated that he has really Re-Created the human voice."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

"So perfectly did the instrument blend with her voice that the audience could not distinguish, except by her lips, when Miss Case ceased singing. During rendition of the Song of India, the house was darkened and until the lights were turned on, no one knew Miss Case had left the stage. Besides a rare musical treat, the test convinced many skeptics of the triumph of Mr. Edison's genius in re-creating the human voice in all its naturalness."—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

Judge for Yourself

In choosing *your* phonograph, you cannot afford to ignore the endorsement of these authorities. Hear The New Edison at one of our daily recitals, 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Easy Monthly Terms Arranged to Suit

Program Tomorrow

Depuis le Jour-Louise
Anna Case

Cavalry Charge
New York Band

Aloha Sunset Land
Waikiki Hawaiian Orchestra

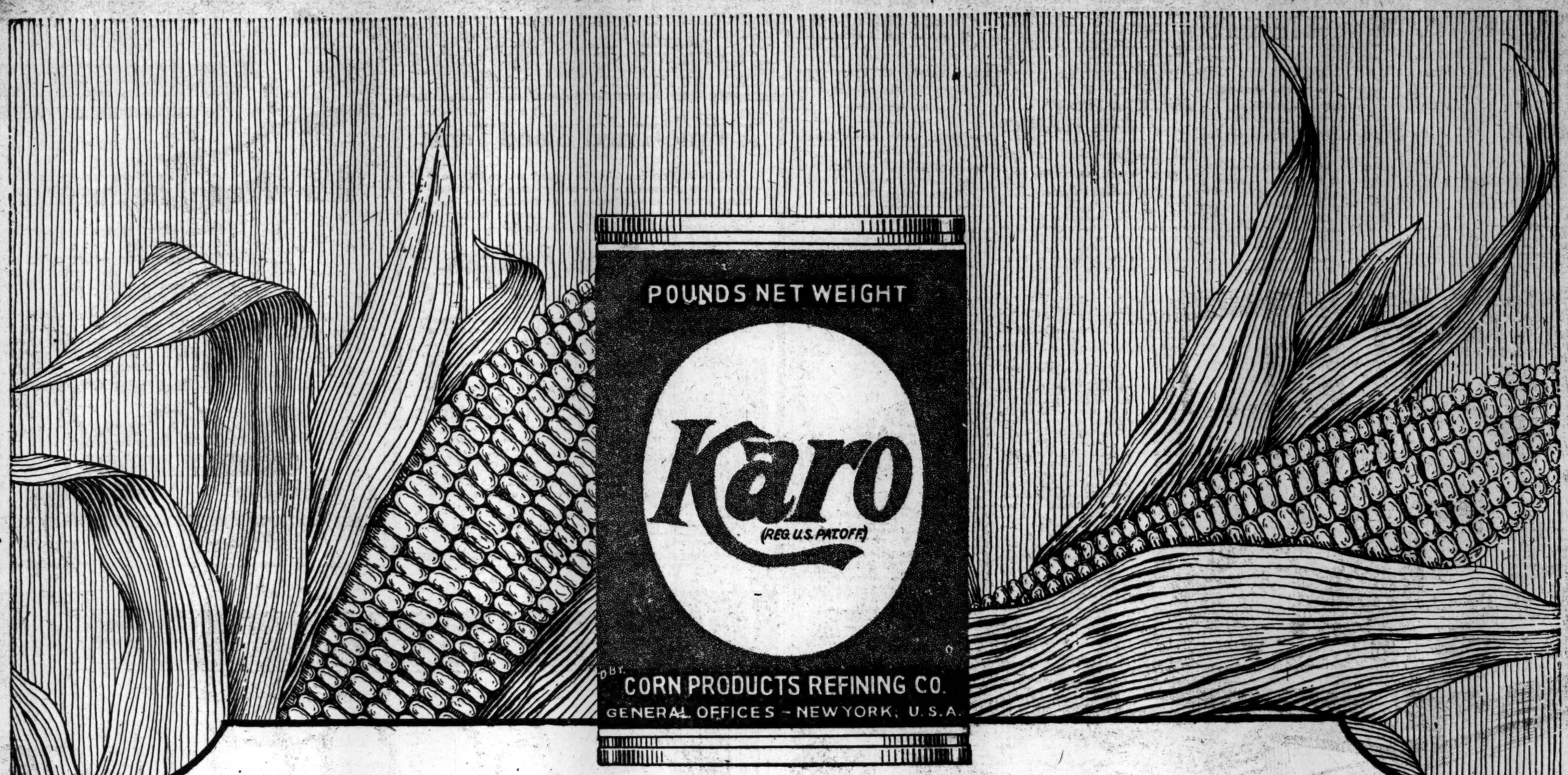
Good-bye Broadway, Hello France
Arthur Fields and Chorus

Whispering Hope
Marie Rappold and Christine Miller

The Edison Shop

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop.

473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library



Save Sugar!

But No Need to Do Without Sweets—
There's Always Plenty of the Great American Syrup

ISN'T it a wonderful thing for America that of all the countries in the world, she alone can have this greatest of all grains, Indian Corn. Corn is not understood by Europe—by our allies.

As patriotic men and women, we are asked to change many of our eating habits so that our soldiers and our allies may have more of certain kinds of food.

But one habit we do not need to change. We have enough of the great American Syrup. And to spare. One hundred million packages sold last year shows that Karo is the country's favorite syrup.

Spread the children's bread with Karo and it's no hardship for them to save sugar.

It's a secret among many good cooks that Karo helps the flavor of cooking that calls for sweetening.

In a million homes, Karo is the syrup for griddle cakes.

Good candy is a necessity. Karo makes the best and most delicious home candy in the world. Many homes are reviving this almost lost art with the aid of the candy recipes in the Corn Products Cook Book. Send some to your soldier boy.

Every housewife should know the three great KARO *flavors*

Karo (golden brown) **in the Blue Can**

The universal household syrup for waffles, hot biscuit, griddle cakes, and bread.

Karo (crystal white) **in the Red Can**

The syrup for cooking and preserving. Great for candy making.

Karo (maple flavor) **in the Green Can**

Prepared especially for those folks who like the good old-fashioned maple flavor.

Every woman wants a copy of the Corn Products Cook Book, showing a hundred delicious and economical uses for Karo. You can get it—free—by asking your grocer or writing us.

You Can Use Karo in Making Cake

Here is the recipe for the delicious Karo Fruit Cake. This should be your Christmas cake this year. It is wholesome, has a wonderful flavor and saves the sugar. Try it.

2 cups Karo
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup butter
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon each cinnamon and cloves
Grated nutmeg
4 eggs
4½ cups flour
½ cup Duryea's Cornstarch
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup each raisins and currants well floured

Beat the butter, sugar and Karo to a cream. Add the eggs, well beaten, the milk alternately with the dry ingredients sifted together and the spice. Turn in the fruit last. Bake in a very moderate oven one hour.

Corn Products Refining Company P.O. Box 161, New York

Before you decide upon the quantity—make certain that quality of the policy is right.

MELLOR & ALLEN,
Life Insurance
149 Broadway New York

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne
Serve it!

The time is past when hosts chose their champagne for label enjoyment rather than for labial enjoyment.
Nowadays, everybody who is anybody and pretends to any knowledge of wines proudly serves Cook's Imperial Extra Dry.

Sold Everywhere—
Served Everywhere
AMERICAN WINE COMPANY
St. Louis, U. S. A.

DOCTOR FAILS TO AID MEANS ON THE STAND

Tries to Show That Mrs. King Could Have Shot Herself, but Needs Assistance.

PROSECUTION'S CASE ALL IN

Father and Sister of Defendant Witnesses in His Behalf—Latter Faints After Ordeal.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 3.—After the State had unexpectedly rested its case today, the first move of the defense at the trial of Gaston B. Means in the Cabarrus County Court was to offer expert testimony designed to combat that introduced by the prosecution that it would have been pnysically impossible for Mrs. Maude A. King to have fired the shot that caused her death at Blackwelder Spring on the night of Aug. 29.

Half a dozen North Carolina physicians testified that in their opinion it would have been possible for Mrs. King to have fired the shot. They told of experiments they had conducted in firing at blotters with .22-calibre automatic revolvers such as that with which Mrs. King was killed.

On cross-examination the physicians admitted that Afton Means, brother of the defendant, assisted in all these tests, and that on one or two occasions Lee Crowell of counsel for Means also was present.

Dr. W. H. Wadsworth, one of the witnesses, undertook to demonstrate to the jury how he believed the shot that caused Mrs. King's death could have been fired by her, but he could get the revolver into position only through the aid of counsel for the defense. The State's objection to this assistance was sustained by Judge Cline. When challenged by Solicitor Clement to make the demonstration unassisted, Dr. Wadsworth admitted that he could not know when he had the weapon in the right direction to point at his head without a mirror or assistance from another person.

Tells of Burning Mrs. King's Hat.

Colonel W. G. Means, father of the defendant, also was a witness. He said on cross-examination that the hat worn by Mrs. King at the time of her death was burned by his daughter at his direction. He had taken it from the automobile in which Mrs. King's body was brought from Blackwelder Spring, and it had been around the house for several days. Miss Belle Means, sister of the accused man, who was a later witness, said she had burned the hat at her father's suggestion.

Colonel Means on direct examination said Mrs. King was one of the leaders in organizing the party, and she suggested that they take along the pistol and a rifle.

Miss Means related some of the incidents at her home on the evening of the shooting, also asserting that Mrs. King was one of the leaders in organizing the shooting party. To many questions on cross-examination she replied that she could not remember. When she was excused two women attendants assisted her from the courtroom.

New York Witnesses Not Called.

L. A. Weddington, an undertaker, who described the condition of Mrs. King's body when it was brought to him for preparation for burial, and W. H. Gibson, a Concord lumberman, who made experiments in firing a 22-calibre revolver, were the only other witnesses for the defense today.

Instead of placing on the stand a number of New York witnesses who were here to testify, the State this morning read to the jury a number of letters and other documents filed with the court last week and signed by Means. Some of these related to Means's various business transactions. Others were interpreted by State's counsel to indicate that during several months prior to Mrs. King's death, Means, who was her business agent, was making a vigorous effort to conceal his movements from her.

Whether Means was to take the stand remained in doubt tonight. It was announced that the defense had a number of witnesses yet to be introduced.

AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHT IN MEXICO

Col. Langhorne Sends Detachment Across Rio Grande to Pursue Ranch Raiders.

INDIO, Texas, Dec. 3.—One American cavalryman, a Mexican foreman of an American cattle ranch, and thirty-five Mexicans were killed in a battle which occurred Saturday morning at Buena Vista, a small hamlet on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande a few miles from here.

The dead:

Private RIGGS, Eighth Cavalry, sanitary detachment.
JUSTO GONZALES, foreman of the Tigner cattle ranch.
Private Noriel, Troop K, was slightly wounded.

The bandits, 200 in number, under command of Chico Cano, raided the cattle ranch of J. F. Tigner, on Friday, driving off a number of cattle and shooting down others in the pasture. Tigner appealed by telephone to Colonel Langhorne, district commander at Marfa, who ordered Lieutenant Leonard T. Matlack, with twenty men, in pursuit. Tigner accompanied the troops.

Lieutenant Matlack followed a hot trail into Mexico, and at Buena Vista the bandits attempted to ambush him. The Lieutenant rode through the ambush into the midst of the bandits, his men killing chirty-five and wounding many more. The Mexicans retreated in disorder into the town.

In the meantime Colonel Langhorne had dispatched the machine gun troop and Troops L and I, under Captain Barnes, to the scene. These engaged the bandits, who fought desperately.

During the fighting a number of the cavalrymen's horses were shot from under them, as was also that of Tigner.

The carcasses of the stolen cattle were found in the streets of Buena Vista when the last of the bandits retreated.

Colonel Langhorne arived here last night from Marfa and assumed command of the situation.

Mexican outlaws opened fire on one of the American cavalry patrols five miles from Indio late today, wounding Private Keist in the leg. The American troops stationed here immediately crossed the river into Mexico, opened fire on a little settlement of shacks and killed twelve of the bandits, including Felipe Romero and Rafael Venaslado. The shacks where the outlaws sought shelter were burned after the occupants had been driven out.

All the troops have returned to the American side of the Rio Grande.

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 3.—Mexican bandits, said to be followers of Luis de la Rosa, numbering about 300, have captured the town of Agua Legua, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, fifty miles below Zapata, Texas, according to reports reaching here this morning. The small Carranza garrison is said to have surrendered.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1, averaged as follows: Domestic beef 14.87 cents per pound.—Advt.

HERO LAND HEARS PLEAS FOR SERBIA

City's Colony All There Last Night to Welcome Serbian Minister.

RUSSIAN DAY ABANDONED

"General Pershing" Day Will Take Its Place on Thursday—Tank Breaks Down Trenches.

All the 2,000 members of this city's Serbian colony attended Hero Land in the Grand Central Palace last night to welcome Ljoubomir Michailovitch, the Serbian Minister to the United States. Several hundred pretty Serbian girls, dressed in bright-hued peasant costumes, sang the "Bose Pravide" for him, and Serbians of all ages danced the "Kolo," which is a Mitel-European form of the Highland Fling.

"Our enemies say they are merely defending themselves," Minister Michailovitch said during a brief address. "The Germans are defending their militarism and their ambition for world dominion. Austria is defending the divine right of the Hapsburg dynasty to oppress and subjugate the small nations. The Magyars are defending their right to rule alien nations in the land of the Crown of St. Stephen. The Bulgars are defending their treachery. It is the duty of every Serb to take part in the noble struggle against these hypocritical enemies—the young by fighting at the front, the old by giving and by working in the factories.

Almost as impressive as the Serbian pageant and celebration in the evening was an afternoon illustrated address by Richard T. Wainwright, who, representing the American Committee for Serbian Relief, distributed food to thousands of starving Serbs last year along the battlefront near Saloniki and Monastir. Mr. Wainwright's photographs thrown on the screen included pictures of piles of Serbian and Bulgarian dead, shell-torn battlefields, and groups of starving refugees.

"No Serbian subject, with very few exceptions, owns more than the clothes he has on his back," Mr. Wainwright said. "The need of relief in Serbia is so great that I am showing pictures so horrible that in an ordinary lecture they would not be exhibited."

An extra-realistic performance of the "Tank Going Over the Top," a fashion show, and an announcement that, in view of the Russian situation, there would be no "Russian Day" at Hero Land were minor features yesterday at the big war benefit. At a late afternoon performance the armored tank, which is shown in a building by itself on the Vanderbilt Avenue side of the Grand Central Palace, charged the imitation trenches with too much speed, actually going over them and breaking them down. There were three women in the big fighting machine at the time besides the operator. All said they enjoyed the excitement.

The work of John Rathom of The Providence Journal in exposing German plots in this country has been recognized by the Allied Officers' Club in the British War Relic Exhibit by the extension to him of the privileges of the club. Other civilians thus honored were George Haven Putnam, Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, W. B. Mohler, C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General; Geoffrey Butler, Henry A. Goode, C. H. Whigman, Frank Bohn, John Drew, Charles Butler, W. J. R. Keates, A. P. Taylor, L. A. W. Lanier, Norris Sellar, G. I. Hunt, G. W. Carpenter, Harrison Rhodes, J. C. Auchincloss, F. H. Simmons, and C. M. Woolsey.

Women crowded yesterday afternoon about a raised platform on the first floor, where a score of mannequins wearing gowns made by ten fashionable dressmakers exhibited costumes for walking, theatre, dancing, polo, and hunting. The most crowded booths yesterday were the "Kilties," in charge of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Vernon Howe Bailey.

Another profitable sideshow is the "Mystic Booth," where Professor Diniar Raja reads palms and foretells coming events. He is assisted by Mme. Zenda, a crystal gazer. This booth has earned $2,000 since the big fair opened. Among those who have consulted Mr. Raja are Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Harry Bodenheim, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Edward Goodman, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, and Felix M. Warburg. Mrs. William Einstein is the booth's Chairman, and Mrs. Henry Zuckerman is Vice Chairman. Felix M. Warburg is Chairman of the Bowling Green Committee, in whose territory the booth is located.

A Time-Tried Blood Tonic

Pepto-Mangan has won the respect and confidence of the medical profession of two hemispheres by a quarter-century record of achievement. It rebuilds the blood by charging it with iron and by creating millions of sturdy, new vitality-making red blood cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Have you lost weight? Are you easily worried and irritated? Do you have many "off-days"? Are you easily fatigued, and is your appetite poor? Are you pale?

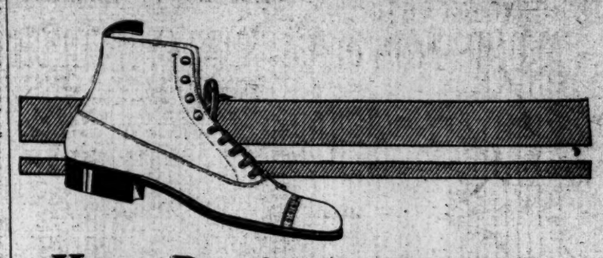
Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

These symptoms indicate a poison-clogged system due to sluggish, impoverished blood.

Pepto-Mangan enriches and fortifies the blood with the elements that drive out the vitality-draining poisons and waste tissue, and keeps them out. Pepto-Mangan invites the return of health, strength and vigor, and the invitation is usually accepted.

Friendly Warning: Make certain that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's, as there are many counterfeits. True Pepto-Mangan is never sold in bulk; it comes only as pictured here. For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists



Heavy People Like This Shoe

Folks a bit over-weight must use care in buying footwear.

The arches often require gentle assistance—just the sort given by the yielding cushion in the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE.

Heavy people, both men and women, have found this footwear an immense comfort and a reliable safeguard against foot troubles. The felt and cork cushion makes a great difference.

Most Styles $7 to $9

Sold Only at
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO

ADVERTISEMENT.

Temperance and Prohibition

In this time of war, when every national energy is directed to thoughts of national protection, it is inevitable that the country should be confronted with the problem of Intemperance. It is more insistently necessary than ever before to recognize that it is a paramount public duty to preserve the highest qualities of American manhood unimpaired by any form of Intemperance.

In the anxious, almost hysterical desire to do something first, and to consider later its wisdom, there was much clamor for National Prohibition.

Russia, aforetime the Land of Vodka and of Misery, and then the Land of Prohibition by Ukase, was cited as the Exemplar of man's readiness to become abstinent by Fiat.

Russia today, in her riot of License and Anarchy, is the Exemplar of the swing of the human pendulum to violent extremes.

Life, as Men in their ignorance seek to make it, is a pendulum, swinging forever to extremes. Life, as Wisdom knows it, avoids all excesses. Life's pendulum cannot hold fast at either extreme.

Prohibition is the pendulum's extreme swing from Intemperance. In steady equilibrium stands TEMPERANCE, moderating the extremes of both madnesses.

Prohibition makes abstainers only of those who WILL to abstain, and more eager drunkards of those who WILL to be drunken.

True Temperance makes no abstainers by coercion and encourages no drunkards. "No nation is drunken where wine is cheap," wrote Thomas Jefferson out of his wisdom and knowledge, "and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage."

Thus he enunciated a Universal Principle. Whether we say wine or beer—with less than one-third the alcoholic content of wine—the Principle is the same and is known to the Experience of the Ages.

This Principle is now firmly fixed in our Federal laws—and will produce a more truly NATIONAL TEMPERANCE than the coercion of Prohibition.

The United States Brewers' Association.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Making a Soldier of Sugar

As we have sent men abroad to fight for America—as we have sent money—as we have drafted steel, with other commodities, into fighting-service or enlisted wheat and other fighting-foods—so we must make a soldier of sugar.

Nutriment for the nations at war is as vital to the outcome as the powder that feeds the guns. A great nutrient in time of peace—in war a veritable sinew—sugar is now called upon to play a heroic part, to supply the peoples of our Allies—whose strength is ours.

To wrap up sugar in the American flag, so to speak, and put it into the fight becomes a duty of loyalty. It will be borne cheerfully by every industry, every dealer, and every individual it falls upon. Upon certain industries it falls heavily—and especially on the workers who derive their living from them. Yet the American civilian is in this war with the soldier. American business great and small, American capital from Wall Street to the remotest country bank, is with the Government every step of the way. The *U. S.* means *Us.* We, all of us, are in the fight with everything we have, for the sake of everything we cherish.

This company regards it a privilege to comply with the Government's request, made similarly to all manufacturers employing sugar in quantity, to reduce our output fifty per cent.

To the end of conservation we pledge our further efforts in every direction that opportunity may disclose, in manufacture as well as beyond the scope of our immediate interests; and in this effort generally we bespeak the co-operation of dealers and consumers everywhere.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

FOUR NEW PLAYS AT THE COMEDY

Washington Square Players Devote Their Second Offering to American Playwrights.

AN ABLY CONTRASTED BILL

Helen Westley Scores in a Company That Is Gaining Variety and Strength.

THE CRITIC'S COMEDY, by Samuel Kaplan; NEIGHBORS, by Zona Gale; THE GIRL IN THE COFFIN, by Theodore Dreiser; YUM CHAPAB, a pantomime by Beatrice de Holtoir and J. Garci Pimentel. Acted by the following Washington Square Players: Helen Westley, Frederick Roland, Jay Strong, Florence Enright, Kate Morgan, Robert Strange, Arthur Hohl, Marjorie Vonnegut, Marjorie McClintock, Katherine Cornell, Harry Ehlers, Vincent Ioucelli, Edward Balcerit, Arthur Baisano, Frances Rose, and Bobbie Edwards. At the Comedy Theatre.

The rather commonplace bill with which the Washington Square Players opened their season at the Comedy gave way last night to a bill wholly made up of the work of American playwrights, and the result was an evening of entertainment in the best vein of this very notable organization.

The place of honor—the third of four plays—was accorded to "The Girl in the Coffin," a drama by Theodore Dreiser. It is a tragedy of life in a mill town during a strike, in which the centre of the stage is occupied by the coffined corpse of a girl who has died as the result of what was presumably an illegal operation.

Her father, William Magnet, one of the leaders in the strike, is raging for the blood of his daughter's unknown lover. His comrades call for him to come and speak at an all-important meeting; but he is determined to watch that night by his dead. Finally the Chief, Ferguson, appears and pleads with him. Ferguson himself has that night lost the woman who means most to him, but he is willing to stifle his personal grief in the cause of their comrades. Magnet conquers his mood and goes out to speak to the strikers. It then transpires that Ferguson was the dead girl's lover.

It is gruesome enough; but it holds the audience spellbound by virtue of its heartfelt sincerity and its tensely dramatic development. A subject that, in any ordinary treatment, would seem sordid enough and perhaps revolting, is raised to the level of tragedy. Frederick Roland as Magnet and Arthur Hohl as Ferguson acted with an art that was at once restrained and vigorously effective.

It is, however, the second and the final plays that will be chiefly welcomed. The critic of "The Critic's Comedy" is a lady who writes in the style of our most popular theatrical reporters and is discussed as she wakes in the morning and dictates her copy about the play of the evening before. Her efforts to catch the noon edition are balked by the appearance of the actor she is writing about and her husband. She is 45 and her husband, who is 30, divides his time between caioling money out of her and ridiculing her behind her back as "the old woman."

The little play shows how he does it once more. It is richly comical, and Mr. Kaplan develops the character of the critic with excellent subtlety and realism, no shade of which is lost in the admirable rendering of Helen Westley.

Miss Westley is also the heroine of the final piece, a pantomime founded on a Maya legend from Yucatan. It tells of the miraculous birth and high adventures of Yum Chapab. He is a dwarf who is born full-grown to a sterile mother, and who falls in love with the Princess and wins her father's throne. This national legend—highly serious, no doubt, in the original—is rendered in an admirable spirit of burlesque. The scenery caricatures the primitive and decorative style, and the costumes are archaic to the point of the grotesque. The acting and dancing are really a masterpiece of humoresque fantasy. As the sterile mother who gives birth to a hero full grown, Miss Westley reveals again her rare gift is caricature.

In the first play, "Neighbors," she was handicapped by the fact that, for some inscrutable reason, the entire cast mugged and shouted what should have been scenes of quiet simplicity, and speeded up a story the essence of which is slow, inward development of character and mood. But with every successive appearance before us it becomes more certain that she is an artist of very unusual range and intelligence.

Except for the error in tempo and pitch of the first play, which was probably not the fault of the players, the company as a whole marked a distinct advance in variety, strength, and accuracy of effect.

MRS. IRENE CASTLE BARRED.

Reports for Performance in Century Revue with Her Lawyer.

Mrs. Irene Castle, one of the performers who was announced to have been dropped from the Century revue at the end of last week, issued a statement last night through her attorney, William Klein, in which she declared that she had reported at the theatre as usual and had been denied admission. Mrs. Castle declared that she had received no notice of any sort from the Century management, and that she would take immediate steps to enforce her contract.

Mrs. Castle went to the stage door of the Century in company with Mr. Klein, she declared, and was refused permission to obtain her belongings from the dressing room. She also stated that the Century's general stage director, Fred Latham, refused to see her.

Mrs. Castle was one of a number of players who were eliminated from "Miss 1917" on Saturday night for the purposes of economy. Among the others were Adolf Bolm, George White, Arthur Cunningham, Flora Revalles, and a number of Russian dancers.

White and a number of the dancers also reported at the usual hour for the performance and admission was denied them.

FASHION DISPLAY AT PALACE

Lady Duff-Gordon Appears for a War Charity—Herman Timberg.

A fashion display staged by Lady Duff-Gordon, and including that personage herself as an added attraction, was the mecca that drew an unusually large crowd to the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon. Lady Duff-Gordon's vaudeville appearance is on behalf of a war charity, and in that cause she presented a rather naïve entertainment entitled "Fleurette's Dream at Peronne." Its military environment is rather unnecessary, and an equally striking effect would have been achieved by dropping all pretense of narrative and merely parading the mannequins across the stage.

The program also includes the versatile Herman Timberg, fresh from the Winter Garden, and undeniably an entertainer of parts. Among others on a fairly good bill are Cecil Cunningham and a tabloid musical comedy entitled "The Reckless Eve."

MUSIC NOTES.

The Philharmonic Society this afternoon leaves by special train for Wrightstown, N. J., where the ninety men will give a concert at Camp Dix tonight as guests of the national army. A similar concert will be given in Christmas week at Camp Upton.

Lucile Colette, the Jan Huss Choral Union, and others will open tomorrow a series of thirteen concerts in public schools, two of which will later include appearances of the band of the United States Army Training School from Governors Island.

Warner M. Hawkins, a pupil of MacDowell and resident of New York, was represented yesterday on the twelfth week's program of the Strand Orchestra with a "Romantic Overture," the first of new American works selected by Conductor Arian.

"GRASS WIDOW" TUNEFUL.

New Musical Play Has Interesting Plot and Is Well Acted.

THE GRASS WIDOW, a musical comedy in three acts; book and lyrics by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf; music by Louis A. Hirsch. At the Liberty Theatre.

An Ill-Rumored Man ..... J. C. Klein
Annette ..... Helen Lowell
Vincent ..... Tom O'Hare
Anatol Pivert ..... George Marion
Larry Doyle ..... Robert Emmet Keane
Dorothy ..... Irene Dixon
Florence ..... Edna Waddell
Betty ..... Marion Ford
Angie ..... May Hopkins
Denise ..... Natalie Alt
Colette ..... Gretchen Eastman
Fernand Dore ..... Victor Morley
Fanchon ..... Marion Pollard
Claire ..... Anita Francesca
Jacques ..... Howard Marsh
Lucille ..... Marguerite L. Fritts
Monsieur Faverau ..... Leon E. Brown

"The Grass Widow," a musical comedy, produced last evening at the Liberty Theatre, pleased the large audience of first nighters. The music was sweet and catchy throughout, and coupled with this the comedy boasts of a simple, but interesting plot that does not lack pathos and has several excellent climaxes. The play is adapted from Bisson and St. Albins "The Yellow Peril," by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf. It is the story of a pretty little French girl, who runs away from her lover, fearing a marriage to him would ruin his prospective career as an Ambassador to a foreign country. She becomes a waitress, and in the first act allows a civil marriage ceremony with the proprietor of the railway station restaurant as the bridegroom.

Miss Natalie Alt played the part of the little French waitress and George Marion, under whose supervision the piece was produced, was excellent as the restaurant proprietor and later as the innkeeper. Before the religious ceremony can be performed, however, the lover Jacques, played by Howard Marsh, puts in an appearance and the bride of the civil marriage is whisked off to Paris on the midnight express. Helen Lowell as Annette, the somewhat ancient cashier of the restaurant, who is in love with the restaurant proprietor, was exceedingly funny in her mannerisms and her methods of keeping tabs on the proprietor and the waitress.

The song of love rendered by Miss Alt in the first act has a peculiar sweetness about it that seemed to catch the entire audience. Robert Emmet Keane, as Larry Doyle, a newspaper reporter chaperoning "four Delaware peaches" through Europe, came in for a good share of the evening's applause, there being plenty of snap and wit to his topical songs. Gretchen Eastman as "Colette of the Candy Shop," shared the honors of the evening with Miss Alt, and not only danced but sang well.

The second act is laid in Jacques's palatial home where a second wedding is about to be performed when the restaurant proprietor puts in an appearance and finally persuades his former waitress to return to the inn, of which he is now the proprietor, for twelve hours.

MME. HOMER REAPPEARS.

Welcomed Back to Metropolitan as the Princess in "Boris Godunoff."

Mme. Louise Homer made her first appearance of the season with the Metropolitan Opera Company last evening, when a great Monday subscription audience welcomed her as the Polish Princess in "Boris Godunoff," a rôle that she herself had created when Moussorgsky's historic Russian tragedy was new to New York. The famous contralto, most distinguished perhaps of all the Americans who are now more than half of the Metropolitan stars, returned in capital voice and spirits, and made a striking figure of the woman who spurred the Pretender, her lover, to declare himself Czar. She dominated the scene of the Polish nobles' dances, restaged in national style by Ordynski.

Mr. Didur's characterization of the haunted and dying Czar remains one of the memorable portrayals in modern opera. Two newcomers in minor parts were Lila Robeson, who sang the Russian innkeeper's gulahi folksongs, and Carl Schiegel as Tchernikowsky of the mob scene in the srow. Althouse, Braslau, Sparkes, Howard, Bada, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss, and others reappeared, and Papi conducted.

Joseph Bonnet's Fourth Recital.

At the fourth of his series of historical organ recitals, given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday, Joseph Bonnet reached the "romantic period." He represented it by one of Mendelssohn's organ sonatas in F, a work that reaches its highest point in the fine first movement; three of Brahms's choral preludes, written after the manner of Bach's choral preludes, of which the third, on the song, "Es ist ein' Rose entsprungen," has a singular charm; Liszt's monstrous fantasie and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos, ad salutarem dam"—the title of "fugue" being a courtesy title only—in which he made one of his most prodigious efforts at greatness, and three pieces by Schumann which are rarely heard on the organ. The canon in B minor is obviously a pianoforte piece, as the performance showed. The fugue on the notes represented by the letters in Bach's name is an extraordinarily fine piece, in a pure organ style, with a noble climax.

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Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 9, at 3.
Soloist MABEL GARRISON
Rabaud, Mozart, Volkmann, R. Strauss, Saint-Saens.
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Thurs., at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Kanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri., at 8:15. Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton (debut), Perini; Althouse, De Luca, Foll'd by Pagliacci. Music; Caruso, Amato, Laurenti. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat., 2:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfield; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
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RED CROSS MATINEE FRIDAY.

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RED CROSS MATINEE FRIDAY.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1917.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Consideration of measures, chiefly financial, for the effective prosecution of the war will occupy practically the entire attention of Congress during the long session begun yesterday. Under laws already in force the United States is organizing a large army. With the more than 800,000 men training in cantonments, with the men of all branches of the service now in France, and including men of the navy, we now have a force not far from 1,500,000 actually serving the Government, or preparing to serve it, and under pay. No new legislation is required for the increase of this force. The next call under the selective draft law and any others that may follow will provide the men needed for doing our part in the war.

It will be the duty of Congress to appropriate the money required for the equipment and support of the troops. Estimates to a total of more than $13,000,000,000 were submitted to Congress yesterday by the Treasury Department, and of this total something over $11,000,000,000 is required for the use of the army and navy. For expenditures of this magnitude, for appropriations in these great totals, there is no precedent in our history. It will be reassuring to the country to know that it is felt at Washington that existing tax laws, supplemented by bond issues already in contemplation, will provide the necessary revenue; that is, it is not felt that new taxes will have to be laid. This relief the country owes chiefly to its own prosperity, which has enabled it to bear the imposts of the new tax laws and even to exceed generously the returns which in the judgment of officers of the Government they would yield.

The increase in corporation income taxes under the law of September, 1916, has raised the returns from that source from $58,547,081 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, to $181,720,990 for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. There has been a similar increase in the yield of the individual income tax, which shows practically the same total. The return for the current fiscal year under the War Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, will, of course, be many times larger. Indeed, the most comforting assurance is to be found in the working of that revenue law as foreshadowed in Washington reports. It is estimated that, instead of a yield of $2,500,000,000 under that act, the collections will reach a total of nearly $3,000,000,000. Chairman SIMMONS of the Senate Finance Committee expresses the opinion that no new revenue legislation will have to be considered.

This fortunate condition will enable Congress to reconsider some of the provisions of the act of Oct. 3, 1917, accepted in haste by Congress upon the report of the Conference Committee, the injustice of which has been not merely suggested but demonstrated. One of these is the tax of 8 per cent. upon occupational incomes, a term which includes not only incomes derived from fees but those from salaries as well, all being the fruits of labor. These incomes are thus doubly taxed, once under the provisions of the individual income tax law, which now lays a very heavy impost, and again at 8 per cent. under Section 209 of the excess profits law. Work incomes are thus subjected to a double tax, while incomes derived from investments pay only the individual income tax.

That is not right. This impost rests upon no sound or scientific principle of taxation. Large professional incomes in some cases may have been swollen on account of the war. The argument that they should be subjected to an excess profits tax has some foundation. But it is by no means universally true that salaries have been increased by the war, and under Section 209 a multitude of incomes would be assessed for excess profits due to the war when no such profits have accrued. Moreover, while professional incomes derived from fees may be increased to meet this tax by the simple process of increasing the fees, salaried men have no such recourse. But the greatest injustice of all is to put a double tax upon work incomes while subjecting investment incomes to but one. It will be necessary for Congress also to consider more carefully the effects of the increase in second-class postage rates. Some of these effects will be uneconomic, a cause of actual loss to the Government, greater, it may be, than the proceeds of the increase in rates. The loss of revenue from a just revision of some of the provisions of the law of Oct. 3 would be inconsiderable, the gain in justice, if in no other way, obvious and great.

JUDGE HYLAN ON DISLOYAL TEACHERS.

Any person having charge of the molding of the mind of the youth of our country who is not in sympathy with this Government and its purposes ought not to have that place.

This is the sound and patriotic opinion, deliberately given, of Mayor-elect HYLAN. It does him honor. If translated into action, as there is no reason to doubt that it will be after his induction into office, the disloyal teachers in the New York public schools will be removed. It is intolerable that the city should pay men and women to infect the minds of its school children with principles subversive of the American polity, should pay for their instruction in anti-patriotism, pay to make them bad citizens, false to their country.

There are such teachers in our schools. The cry about "autocracy" and "democracy" in the schools is a feint to cover the real and dangerous issue. The disloyal must be driven out. Otherwise the cancer will spread and eat into the vitals of the community in the next generation.

Judge HYLAN'S words may be taken as an earnest of his resolve to appoint to the new Board of Education only men and women who believe that, whatever differences of opinion exist about educational plans and programs, the basis and beginning of education must be Americanism.

Judge HYLAN'S declaration on this vital subject entitles him to the good opinion of good citizens.

DON'T USE GOLD MONEY.

Secretary MCADOO makes an appeal to the public which is a curiosity, and could not be imagined in any other country in the world under present conditions. Everywhere but here there is a flood of paper money. Gold is shepherded in the banks or hoarded outside them. But our Secretary asks people not to use gold coins, especially not in counting machines for the filling of pay envelopes. It wears out the gold, the Secretary says, and there is plenty of other money. The Secretary does not ask those who have gold to pay it into the banks, but he does suggest to the banks the policy of parting with gold less readily.

The Secretary is right, of course, about gold losing by abrasion in use. But there is another waste, present and prospective. We are taking in paper for our goods, and we are shipping out gold in payment of debts due by other countries. There is such a superabundance of gold that some would welcome a reduction which should enforce that economy the Secretary suggests. But there is a worse waste than by abrasion. The gold we export does not come from people's pockets, but from bank reserves. Now the banks do not miss it, but it is necessary to remember that for years the world demand for gold will focus here. Also the world is in our debt and cannot pay us gold. The United States must carry the world's credits, as London used to do, and without the commercial capacity which had come to London through centuries of trade throughout all lands. We must part with our gold freely on demand, putting no obstacles in the way of those who have a trade claim upon it. The war embargo is an exception. We should take all precautions that our gold does not reach enemy nations. But that is war, not trade. In the way of trade, if we hold on to our gold we forfeit the financial prestige which events have thrown into our lap.

There are plenty of reasons why we should economise our gold, although, or because, we have more than any other country ever had. For a beginning, it would be well to encourage the payment of gold into the banks, and for preference into the Federal Reserve Bank. The reason for the distinction is that gold paid into commercial banks stimulates prices, and that is not desirable. Gold paid into the Federal Bank still circulates as Federal Reserve notes, without altering the volume of currency.

THE PRIORITIES DISPUTE.

The "clash" between food and fuel for precedence over the railways did not survive the luncheon which Mr. HOOVER and Mr. GARFIELD are said to have taken together. Instead, there has appeared a new way of settling such friendly disputes in the public interest. Instead of an order denying access to the railways for nonessential products, we have a request by the Fuel Administrator to the coal producers that they ship preferentially to producers of essentials named in a class. That is the easier and the better way. It is hard to say how many thousands of nonessential commodities there may be. Many of them would have a double character, being essential for some uses and nonessential for others. There could be no finality about such an order, for the shifts of trade would constantly alter the character of the same commodity. But there will be a minimum of doubt that it is good business

to give preference for thirty days on all shipments for Government account, railway fuel, domestic requirements, public utilities, munition plants, steel plants, by-product coke ovens, and tidewater shipments to New England.

If there is any spare space or if there are any empty cars, the Fuel Administrator asks that such be reported to him, in order that apportionment may be made for use by shipments of less essential goods. It will be noticed that the Fuel Administrator has taken a leaf from the experience of the railways. They have learned that it is better to keep surplus goods off their rails than to attempt to clear their lines after they have become clogged. The Fuel Administrator, therefore, starts his priority request at the shipper's end, rather than at the delivery end. Still another advantage is the economy likely to result in the use of fuel. It is clear that what is not sent to producers of nonessentials cannot be consumed, and there will be the greater supply for producers of essentials. Moreover, if producers of nonessentials cannot get fuel, there will be a check to their consumption of labor and capital as well as of fuel.

Mr. GARFIELD in this manner also clears the rails for his rival in the public service, Mr. HOOVER. Mr. HOOVER has not the power to name priorities for food, and if he had he could not exercise it with the same freedom Mr. GARFIELD can use about industries. Food is an essential for all, soldiers and civilians, domestic and foreign alike. What Mr. HOOVER could not do for himself Mr. GARFIELD has done for him, and it is likely that the Priorities Board will find its labor lessened. Judge LOVETT prudently put the order which was asked for in his pocket to think over. He may conclude that, instead of a peremptory order of precedence, it will be better to ask those indiscriminately issuing priority orders to co-ordinate their activities among themselves. The army and navy and their contractors ought to be able to arrange an amicable adjustment, which the Priority Board could put into a request, ending with the customary commercial formula of "with thanks in advance for compliance." That was Mr. GARFIELD'S closing sentence, and it was used without prejudice to his issuing formal orders, if necessary, under his statutory powers.

THE BRITISH SURPRISED.

When General BYNG ordered his surprise attack against Cambrai, the British made elaborate preparations. There was only one thing they did not prepare for. That was victory. What they did not prepare for was what they got. They got victory in overwhelming measure, victory unprecedented. They drove the Germans before them pell-mell; and if at that moment there had been a sufficient force of reserves behind the soldiers who made the first rush, there is no telling what might have happened to the war. There was not, however. The astonished British saw their comrades reap a success beyond their wildest dreams, and had nothing at hand to back it up with.

If, at that time, the British had committed the fault of not having a mass of men ready to back up the rush, the Germans did not have a mass of men either. Both armies were in the same fix, so far as the Cambrai position was concerned. One of the armies set about remedying that state of affairs by rushing up men and guns. It was the German army. The German army, while doing this, feinted against that side of the British salient which it did not expect to break, and then, when it had got enough men and guns ready, suddenly delivered a surprise attack against the other side. Pretending to attack on one side, it kept the British busy and interested there for several days, and then suddenly smashed in the other side.

The surprise was so complete that the Germans were in among the British before they knew that any attack was contemplated. In all respects but one the surprise before Cambrai is a duplicate of STONEWALL JACKSON'S surprise of HOOKER at Chancellorsville, which has hitherto stood as a model. HOOKER, like BYNG, pushed the enemy back, and then did nothing more. LEE amused him in one direction while JACKSON marched around and attacked him in the other. All the descriptions of that colossal surprise tell of the amazement of the Federal soldiers, eating, shaving, playing, when the rebel yell suddenly sounded right among them; and all these descriptions are paralleled, by implication at least, in the dispatch from Mr. GIBBS which we published yesterday. The difference, for which let us be thankful, is that despite the surprise the British were not routed.

In telling the history of our last great war it is usual to say that the Confederates defeated the Federals steadily for three years. That is not quite correct. Sometimes a Federal General in Virginia would win a battle. But when he did, he would sit down and admire his victory. The idea of following it up did not seem to occur to him; nor did he, when setting about to win a victory, make any provision for what was to follow in case he did win. LINCOLN accordingly removed General after General, in the hope of finding one who would not merely win a victory, but would plan beforehand what to do when he won it, and would then proceed immediately to do what he had planned. When MEADE, after the great victory at Gettysburg, remained on the battlefield and let LEE withdraw, LINCOLN'S anger knew no bounds. At first he contemplated summarily removing the victor from command; and the only reason he did not was that among all the Generals in Virginia he could not think of one who would not do precisely what MEADE had done.

THRIFT STAMPS.

BEN FRANKLIN'S imperishable maxims salted with humor taught some of the American people to save, but in the mass they remained improvident. They will be less and less so as this great war goes on. As a teacher of thrift Uncle Sam eclipses FRANKLIN, who could appeal only to self-interest in a day of plenty and illimitable natural resources. Uncle Sam's appeal is to patriotism as well as to self-interest, and the American people are beginning to realise that it must be heeded.

As an educator or monitor the Liberty bond blazed the way, but it did not wake up everybody. Its solicitation was mainly to the adult population. Men and women who never saved before are now practicing thrift to pay for their bonds. But Liberty bond issues do not glean very close, or they have not done so yet. The pennies of the people are needed as well as their dollars. Hence the war-saving certificates and the thrift stamps which have been put on sale. They will wake up all of us to the emergency, and we shall better understand the dire consequences of defeat. The "little red schoolhouse," using the term as a symbol, is going to play a leading part in the new loans. In devastated France the children do not have to be told what the war means. They are the greatest sufferers. Here in America, the most favored of lands, more favored than ever before, the war has not touched the children appreciably. It is at the most an echo to them of something mysterious and terrible, and no one would want them to visualize it; but even American children now have to learn the lesson of sacrifice in the shadow of a conflict that spares no one.

In most families the school children have spending money, although it may be a trifle. They are to be encouraged to buy the 25-cent thrift stamps, and it will be a sorry kind of parent who fails to increase the spending money of the boy or girl for a purpose so laudable. A demonstration of patriotism in the schools that will be a spur to adults to contribute their dollars to the Government may be expected. If a school child can save pennies to accumulate thrift stamps, those of the grown-ups who have not yet bought a Liberty bond—there are a good many of them—can take one of the next issue. "This war cannot be financed," says Secretary MCADOO, "unless the American people immediately stop waste, practice self-denial, economise in every possible way, and lend the money they save to the Government." Many of them have come handsomely to its aid already, but many others have not responded. The children are going to be an example to the unheeding. Make no mistake, the schools will enter intelligently and generously into the spirit of the patriotic undertaking.

Adults who find the struggle of life too hard to put aside money to buy a Liberty bond will be able to help by putting a quarter saved into a thrift stamp. It will be felt like a reproach if as time goes on every man or woman does not own a war-saving stamp (made up of the thrift stamps) costing $4.12 and redeemable by the Government for $5 on Jan. 1, 1923, or at any time earlier) for the amount paid in, with 3 per cent. interest if presented at a Post Office. On postal savings 2 per cent. interest has been paid. War savings under the stamp plan will pay 4 per cent. interest compounded quarterly. This is a distinction to be kept in mind. In saving the Republic the American people will turn from improvidence to thrift, and it will become a habit. With their allies they are going to win the war, and from the ordeal they will emerge stronger in character than they ever were before.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Suburban Pride Is Fallen.

Of all the little cities around New York, none, probably, has esteemed itself more highly than New Rochelle, and none been more wonted to have its claims to possession of assorted municipal virtues admitted by dwellers elsewhere. Its inhabitants received, therefore, a most painful shock, yesterday, when they learned from their morning papers that a few hours of investigation by an official who, unlike New Rochelle's own, really wanted to know what conditions existed there, and was willing to take a little trouble to find them out, had discovered a truly abominable state of affairs, and that in consequence the town was to be widely advertised as tolerating evils equally abhorrent to the moralist and the patriot.

Responsibility for these evils rests, of course, directly on the City Government, beginning with the Mayor, accumulating heavily on the Police Department, and then spreading in various degrees among all the citizens of the place. Some of the local officials probably can claim with truth that they did not know how the law as to the sale of intoxicants to men in uniform was being violated, but ignorance of what it was their duty to know is the worst of excuses for negligence, and even this poor charity cannot be stretched far enough to cover the Chief of Police or the members of his force, every one of whom certainly had known for many weeks exactly what the United States Marshal so easily found and so summarily stopped.

Some of the New Rochelle officials, before they knew how indubitable was the evidence that the Marshal had collected in the shape of drunken soldiers, were injudicious enough to deny the truth of his accusations, and others were injudicious enough, the night of the raid, to attempt suppression of the scandal by depriving the newspaper men of information about it. For both of these mistakes they are presumably sorry now, as they must be, too, for the still graver error of trying to save the more notable victims of the raid—the more notable because the more influential politically—from the first and smallest of the penalties they and their associates in the work of demoralising the United States Army have so well earned. Most fortunately for the interests of justice, the fate of these offenders rests with a court that knows not suburban politics or suburban politicians, and New Rochelle will get the swift and stern reforming its own officials could and should have made unnecessary.

"Due Process" Gets an Extension.

In Brooklyn, as in New Rochelle, there are saloon keepers who for one or another reason do not see the wisdom of encouraging and assisting the Federal Government's efforts to establish and maintain sobriety among our soldiers and sailors. But in Brooklyn, when the "places" contiguous to the Naval Reserve Armory and munition making plants received the orders to close for the period of the war, the simple course of ignoring the command and trusting to "protection" for safety was not followed. Instead, one of the men thus inhibited, acting, presumably, for the whole class, took the more sophisticated method of hiring a lawyer and applying for an injunction against the enforcement of the order.

The device promised well at first. The Judge before whom the plea was made was able to see in the order to close that deprivation of property without due process of law which the Constitution forbids, and he ruled accordingly. But the hopes thus raised were soon sent glimmering, for, on appeal, another Judge of a different kind took a broader and higher view of the question. Unlike his learned brother, he remembered that the country was at war, that at such a time the President has powers beyond those allotted to him in time of peace, and that he has a right to demand and get from the State authorities any assistance they can give him in his efforts to safeguard public interests by the exercise of his military authority.

So the saloons in question will shut their doors and keep them shut. It would probably be unjust, either in the New Rochelle or the Brooklyn episodes, to find an explanation of them in the names of the men involved in both. Those names do warrant some suspicion, so many have been the disloyal plots in which the wearers of like names have been involved, but between possibility and probability there is a long space, and the chances are that there was nothing deeper or darker in either of these cases than a keen hunger for the immediate dollar, combined with the liquor seller's usual indifference to the incidental harm done in the course of getting that dollar. That they did not care how much, by promoting intemperance among American soldiers and sailors, they decreased the efficiency of the American Army and Navy it is easy to believe; it is difficult to believe that such men as these deliberately and consciously planned to bring about such a decrease in order to facilitate the attainment of his ambitions by the Kaiser. That would be to credit them with more intelligence than they possess.

Can Stand It if We Must.

Among the suggestions made by Commissioner GARFIELD to the electric railways are two that at any other time the public would hear with keen displeasure, though even now the transportation companies will listen with equally keen joy. One of the proposals is that fewer cars be run, and the other is that the cars be not heated.

The only merit of either change is that a saving of coal would result, but that merit, in the existing circumstances, is one so great that everybody, or almost everybody, after drawing a few long faces, will probably decide that the Commissioner is right.

According to report, the heating of the cars uses up something like 30 per cent. of all the energy developed at the power houses, and most of us can remember days when we did a lot of midwinter riding in open vehicles of one sort or another, and we didn't suffer intolerably from the cold, either. At any rate, we survived, and rides in sleighs that nobody ever dreamed of heating were even deemed enjoyable—when taken in well-selected company.

As for fewer cars—that, in this vicinity, is truly a terrible prospect. But war is war, and perhaps, even with the little more of crowding that is possible, our woes will not quite equal those of the men in the trenches. Anything, or almost anything, that saves coal for burning next January and February will be borne with as many grins as can be commanded.

OUR PERFECT BOYS.

We look upon them proudly as they go,
Each mother's son a hero! Each a MAN!
While in our hearts we sense perfection's plan.
Though praises indiscriminately flow
From loyal lips, subconsciously we know
These all were not so worthy, not so fine,
In other days. No, neither yours nor mine!
Some boys among that solid phalanx there
Had anxious parents. Some had brought deep care
To loving hearts—and needed for their good
War's very tortures! Yet each boyish face
Makes us forget—as valiant actions should,—
And shows us nothing but Our Soldier's grace!

We look upon them proudly. They are OURS!
Our boys, our fighters, off to other lands
Where that base monster of injustice stands,
And now no fear of an abhorrent dower
Grips on our bosoms, to deceive, devour
Our expectations. They will face the foe,
Bold patriots each! Where warning bugles blow
Their feet will trend, for not a coward heart
Stands in those ranks! Our boys will do their part.
Despite those things which we remember well.
But when war's menace thrills the farthest star,
What parent, friend, or even foe, would tell?
Our Boys are Perfect—as all Soldiers are!

LURANA SHELDON.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFITS.

A Country Publisher Refuses to Mix Them in This Time of Crisis.

THE MALTA CALL,
P. R. Flint, Publisher.
Malta, Mon., Nov. 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader both of THE NEW YORK TIMES and also The American Press, published by Courtland Smith and contributed to by Arthur Brisbane. I am a country publisher, which, I presume, your readers would think—coming from the country—would mean that I have hayseeds in my hair, blue-bibbed overalls, and such other garb befitting a rural inhabitant. But, feeling that the time has come to call a halt to the propaganda being spread by The American Press, I write you information which you may use as you see fit.

In the recent second Liberty Loan campaign, The American Press clamored for paid advertising from the Government for the "poor" country newspaper man. They spent a lot of space in a Washington paper trying to influence Congress to appropriate a vast sum of money to advertise in the rural papers.

The American Press has a contract with me, or rather I with them, to secure for me *foreign* advertising, for which I shall pay them 15 per cent. In all such matter I have given them their commission, or rather it has been deducted from my price, (as they pay the bills and collect,) and I have been satisfied with their service.

But—there are just two things that The American Press contract does not call for. One is, they cannot intercede between my Maker and myself, and the other, I handle my own business with my Government.

Just as long as I run a country newspaper, the Government is free to use any part of it for publicity to help the cause along and use it free of charge. I feel that I can afford that, besides buying a few bonds too. If it were not for the Government I couldn't run a newspaper, and I feel I owe something in return. I also believe that other country newspaper men feel the same as I do.

As far as "foreign" advertising is concerned, I do not consider this grand Government of the free people of the United States of America as "foreign," and therefore any business dealings with the Government do not come under the terms of the contract.

And then, no small item would be the 15 per cent. which The American Press would receive should they be successful in selling the Government three millions of country advertising. Figure it out and you would find they could afford several two-page ads in the Washington paper which, I understand, Mr. Brisbane himself owns.

They are no doubt sincere and patriotic, but if the country papers should be so lightly led as to demand pay, and in handling the matter make a failure of a loan campaign, The American Press would then be very near guilty of throwing a big wrench into the Government machinery; but they never could do that, for the Press boys are too loyal to the cause of America. At any rate, it doesn't sound good to me, and in so far as my publications are concerned the world may know that The American Press cannot hand me advertising from the Government and make any 15 per cent. from it. I believe in a little sacrifice.

F. R. FLINT.

Transformation Through Drill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with great gratification and interest that I greeted the news last Spring that the Military Training in High Schools bill had been passed by the Legislature. My expectations and prophecies that the result would prove a success were realised when I met a so-called "victim" of this training whom I had not seen for quite some time—or, to be exact, since last June, (the bill became effective in September.) What a transformation! This fellow, whom I had previously regarded as a "tenderfoot" and whose conversation and ideals were none too patriotic, after a lapse of half a year appeared as stalwart and muscular as Samson and a genuine T. R. when it came to patriotism. He surely looked the part of the "American boy."

I have recently been wondering if such training could be supplied for the working boys from 18 to 21 years of age, 250,000 strong, the majority of whom are executing clerical duties which offer little or no physical exercise. This training is more advantageous to them than to the schoolboy, whose school day consists of five hours. Then, again, these same young men, or a great majority of them, will be called in the next draft, and if they have had military training and experience it will certainly be beneficial to them as well as Uncle Sam, and a blow to the Kaiser.

LESTER A. GOTTSCHALK.
New York, Dec. 2, 1917.

Liberty Loan Installments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank E. Sprague, who writes about installment payments of Liberty Bonds and the inconvenience that may be met by some subscribers in meeting installments, does not seem to be aware of the fact that under a special section of the banking law savings and loan associations in this State can buy and sell United States Government war bonds without profit, and preferred. Several millions of dollars of bonds have been bought through these associations, directly and indirectly. The associations are found in every neighborhood, they generally meet at night, and they do not insist on a dollar a week, merely requesting the subscriber to pay up his bond within a year. There is no need whatever for any red tape, everything should be plain; the "man on the street" in this country knows nothing whatever about bonds and needs to be educated. All war bond selling should have the patriotic note predominant. Without making any invidious comparisons, I beg to inform Mr. Sprague that the savings and loan associations selling bonds on the installment plan are losing money, so far as that is concerned, but on the other hand they are intensely patriotic, their motto being "The American home, the safeguard of American liberties."

ARCHIBALD W. MCEWAN.
New York, Dec. 2, 1917.

A Record in Good Faith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The papers have been saying a good deal lately about one man's failure to account for money he obtained by the sale of Liberty bonds. That is news. But no paper has called attention to the fact that there were 9,000,000 purchasers of bonds and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons engaged in selling them, and that no other charge of failure to account for money collected has been made. People bought bonds of strangers on the street and in booths, and from those whom they would not see again, and yet there was almost no dishonesty. The record for honesty is marvelous and deserves some notice.

F. C. BAKER.
New York, Dec. 1, 1917.

The School Loyalty Pledge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 30 you published the pledge of loyalty of the District Superintendents of the public schools with the caption that the pledge was signed by all except two of the Superintendents. This was an unintentional error which I trust you will correct. At present, owing to death and retirement, there are two vacancies in the corps of District Superintendents. The pledge was signed by every person holding that position in the public schools of this city.

JOSEPH M. WADE,
Chairman Loyalty Committee Association of District Superintendents.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

SHIP TRANSPORTATION AND THE SUBMARINE.

Perfect Record of the American Navy Thus Far Recalls that the British Loss of Troops at Sea in Three Years Is Almost Negligible.

By ARTHUR POLLEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a leading article in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, some very interesting—and quite proper—comments were offered on the triumph achieved by the American Navy in sending so many troops to France without a single soldier being lost by submarine attack. In the course of this article it was pointed out that Great Britain in three years had sent 2,000,000 men to France, a prodigious achievement, but simplified because "the Channel course had been protected by an intricate system of steel netting that was impervious to torpedo attack." Moreover, the battle of Jutland had put an end to any German attempt to dispute the general British command of the seas, so that, in spite of this frictionless movement of troops being an achievement that commanded admiration, the actual ferrying did not present a delicate problem. This argument was used to enhance the American performance, by showing that the success achieved by Great Britain was one in far easier conditions.

I do not think the writer has got all his facts quite right, nor does it seem to me that the very high credit which the United States Navy deserves is in the least diminished when the true scale and character of the British achievement is understood.

To realize what this is we must bear certain elementary facts in mind. First, no part of the British Channel is impervious either to torpedo attack or, for that matter, to submarine passage. The immunity of our transport service is not to be explained by any absolute physical bar, but by active and mobile efforts of offense and defense which make the risk of submarine attack so great as simply not to be worth while.

So much for the main routes of military supplies between England and France, which in the aggregate represent about 200 sea miles in length. But secondly, while the bulk of our men have been sent over to France, and almost as many brought back as have been sent, and these have gone over this route, protected not by impenetrable walls, but by exactly the same means as are employed for the protection of all other shipping—only, of course, employed in vastly greater numbers—yet very large forces have also been dispatched to the Mediterranean for Egypt, for Gallipoli, for East Africa, and for other fields of war; and the wounded and war-worn men brought back to England, and every one of these has been almost continuously within the zone of submarine attack not for a few hours together, as happens in the journey to and from France, but for days and weeks. This being the case, the following figures are surely significant:

The total number of fighting men carried on the seas and passing through the submarine zone in the course of the war exceeds 12,000,000, and less than 3,500 have been lost, which makes a loss of about .025 per cent. If we regard, as of course scientifically we must, sea transport subject to submarine attack as a part of our lines of communication between British ports and the French and other fronts on which our men have to fight, we must include these casualties with all the other mishaps that reduce a fighting force between the dispatch from home and their engagement actively against the enemy. Once landed in the French, Egyptian, Turkish, African, or Greek port, troops are liable to have their numbers diminished by sickness, overwork, privation, occasionally unavoidable accidents to railways and other means of transport, and, finally, by hostile actions behind the lines by airplanes and long-distance gunfire. I have no idea at all of what actual statistics show the percentage of diminution by such means of fighting forces to be, but it must be considerable, and at times must run at least to 4 or 5 per cent. If it does, it would seem as if the submarine attack cannot be responsible for more than one-two hundredths of the total deduction from the fighting force—which is trivial.

It is very largely because this has been the first object of our naval forces that the protection afforded to merchant shipping has been relatively so unsuccessful. If we have lost twenty-five-thousandths of 1 per cent. of our soldiers in transport in three and a quarter years, we have lost 14 per cent. of our merchant shipping in nine months—a rate of loss almost 600 times higher. Had there been destroyers and patrol vessels enough, guns enough, and trained officers and men enough also, exactly the same protection could have been extended to merchant shipping as was given to the military transport. And exactly the same results would have followed. Failing a sufficiency of men and materials to give this protection to each ship individually, the only thing to do was to concentrate merchant shipping into convoys so as to make the defensive element go around, and then to start upon a general independent offensive against the submarines. It is to the first part of this program that the defeat of the submarine, as a sure engine of German victory, is due. The second part of the program has so far only been realized on a comparatively small scale. The larger and more sweeping attack on the submarine is still to be made. But the omens are now favorable for its rapid development, and it would not be surprising if the career of the underwater vessel were virtually determined altogether within very few weeks of the anniversary of the attempt to employ it on a ruthless but decisive scale.

What seems to be extraordinarily fine in the American performance is the fact that, with very short experience of actual war conditions, the very best theory was evolved and promptly embodied in the most admirable practice. The naval forces of the United States, that is to say, took to war as to the manner born, and when the submarine actually was at its highest and most menacing point equaled in the most dangerous part of the field, and with a personnel largely extemporized and with craft suddenly seized or recently requisioned, the achievement of the British Navy, whose introduction to this sort of ordeal had been gradual and whose mastery of the conditions had been progressively acquired. It is a success on which America and the Allies can, it seems to me, be congratulated, not only for its own sake, but for the high promise which the co-operation of men of such proved resources and resolution holds out to us all in the future.

It is an elementary condition of war that each side is always striving to create novel conditions for the other. Unless those engaged in war cultivate a constant willingness, or, better, a driving anxiety to learn, a more ingenious opponent must get the better of it. One of the reasons why the French and British are so greatly the military superiors of the Germans on the western front is that each allied army is not only taking daily lessons from the enemy, but hourly lessons from each other as well.

I cannot help hoping for a state of things in which the British and American Navies will each do for its ally what the comrade armies in France have done. Nothing can exceed the cordiality that marks the relations of the seamen of the two countries. But I should like to see cordiality developed into co-ordination, and mutual respect into joint responsibility. This is why I attach a value to the success in getting the troops to France in this country greater than the immediate military value of the actual carrying through of this vast and complex operation. It proves the war fitness of the American fleet and shows that at the service of that fleet there must be directing minds whose help will be as effective at the council board as are the active forces of that fleet in the stricken field of war.

ARTHUR POLLEN.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

SPIRIT OF THE ALLIANCE.

Victory Through a Higher Loyalty Than Merely National Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been spending two months in America upon a mission of friendship, and am now about to leave, desiring to spend Christmas at my home in London.

During my stay here a thought has been much present in my mind, to which I would ask permission to give utterance.

What an immense potentiality—both for victory in the war and for the reconstruction of international society after the war—the great alliance against Germany can become if only the temper and demeanor of each ally to the other be worthy of the sacred cause that unites them and to the task which it has been given them all to achieve!

It is notoriously difficult to achieve unity and to attain a generous comradeship of spirit among the members of an alliance separated by distance, by relative size and strength, by language, by national habits and temper, and perhaps by the memory of old antagonisms. Some have borne or are bearing the burdens and sacrifices of the war more than others. For these, it is hard to be reminded by powerful and sanguine newcomers of the mistakes they have made and the failures with which they have met. Upon others (as, for instance, Russia) the paralysis of an internal revolution has fallen, and it is hard for them to bear the daily lectures of faithful friends as to their incapacity, poorness of spirit, and feebleness of will.

The desire and effort of the common enemy will be, we may be sure, to foment by every means discord and jealousy among the Allies; to give currency to disparaging comparisons of their relative efforts for the common cause; to circulate heedless and shallow judgments of one against another; to recall old national jealousies and antipathies; and thus to weaken and enfeeble the temper and spirit of that grand alliance which can, if it be truly united in spirit, put through this war to a decisive and victorious conclusion and achieve a just and lasting peace for the bleeding and sorrowing world.

In a discourse in New York a week ago Dr. J. H. Jowett used these significant words, which I will take leave to apply to the mutual relations of the Allies in the present war:

> Jealousies breed in loyalties which have lost their enthusiasm. Mean jealousies cannot possibly live in a clean and passionate devotion. In these great regions of the soul a big fire is an invincible defense.

Let each of us who are Allies cease to impugn the motives with which the other entered the war; cease to excite jealousies by vainglorious boasting; or anger by light-minded criticism; cease to patronize, cease to complain, cease to upbraid, cease to underestimate each others' service to the common cause.

Cannot we strive to be as magnanimous as our cause is pure and great, and as generously appreciative of our comrades in arms as though (which is indeed the case) they were our brothers?

The cause of the Allies is not yet won. Difficult days are before us. But the one chance of ultimate victory for the enemy lies in a lack of spiritual union, of loyal and generous-minded comradeship, among those who now confront Germany and are pledged to achieve her defeat. Abraham Lincoln gave a mighty slogan to the men who won American unity—"With malice toward none, with charity to all." The soldiers in the ranks will play their part today; we may be sure. If the newspapers and civilians at home can attain to something of the Lincoln spirit in this present conflict, and "rise to the height of this great argument," the victory of the grand alliance need never be in doubt. If the war can create in us something greater and finer than the mere nationalist spirit, namely, the international mind and temper, it will not have been fought in vain, and there will be the best auguries for a happier future.

H. S. PERRIS.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

The Need for Knitted Garments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having heard from various sources that knitting is not needed, and feeling very sure the reports are either mistaken or wilfully false statements, I wrote to various organizations with which I am connected for authoritative information. I append copies of their replies, which I hope you will publish in your paper.

HELEN KEELING MILLS.
Kent, Conn., Dec. 1, 1917.

American Red Cross,
New York, Nov. 24, 1917.

Dear Madam: We would like to inform you that there was never a greater need for knitted garments for the men than there is at the present moment. In fact, if you could see the numbers of men, both soldiers and sailors, that come in here daily asking for sweaters, mufflers, helmets, and wristlets, you would see how absolutely without foundation these reports are. Very truly yours,

JANE HODSON,
Director Fifth Avenue Branch, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross.

New Haven, Nov. 22, 1917.

My Dear Miss Mills: I know what boys of my own acquaintance say about the suffering from the cold. One man, who takes his wool to France before many weeks, asks for eighteen pairs of socks for each man.

MARY E. LAW,
Woman's Seaman's Friend, New Haven.

Rainbow Division Workers' Committee,
7 East Seventy-third Street.
New York, Nov. 24, 1917.

My Dear Miss Mills: There is a greater demand daily for knitted garments, and we should appreciate very much any help you can give us, notwithstanding the report.

E. M. KOHLSAAT,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Navy League of the United States,
508 Fifth Avenue,
New York, Nov. 27, 1917.

Dear Miss Mills: We wish to state that the knitted garments are needed, and daily we have applications from the officers of the various vessels for our garments. Socks, jackets and helmets are particularly needed. Very truly yours,

CAROLINE L. MORGAN, Secretary.

TEACHERS ON TRIAL DENY DISLOYALTY

Schmalhausen Says He Doesn't Approve of Boy's Attack on President.

PROSECUTOR IS ASSAILED

Good Faith of Charges Brought Against De Witt Clinton High School Men Brought Into Question.

Three De Witt Clinton High School teachers who were suspended two weeks ago on charges of "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools" preferred by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of high schools, were placed on trial yesterday before the High School Committee, of which John Whalen is Chairman. The teachers are Thomas Mufson, Samuel Schmalhausen, and A. Henry Schneer.

The trial of Schmalhausen, for seven years an instructor in English, began at 3 o'clock and lasted almost five hours. A recess was taken shortly before 8 o'clock, and the trial of Mufson and Schneer was continued until a late hour. The High School Committee will make its report on the cases at a meeting of the Board of Education on Dec. 12.

The trial of Schmalhausen centred around two points: the writing of an essay by one of his pupils, Hyman Herman, who criticised President Wilson and denounced him as a "murderer," and a set of resolutions passed at a meeting of 105 teachers of De Witt Clinton.

Schmalhausen was accused of failing to make such criticism of the Herman boy's letter as would lead the boy to perceive the "gross disloyalty involved in this point of view." He was further charged with saying he would consider it proper to allow the pupil "to write and read aloud to his classmates similar seditious letters addressed to the President," and he was also accused of saying he would not consider it to be his duty to "develop in the students under his control instinctive respect for the President of the United States as such, Governor of the State of New York as such, and other federal, State, and municipal officers as such."

Most of the questions asked witnesses concerned two interviews that Dr. Tildsley held with Schmalhausen in the presence of the Principal of his school, Dr. Francis G. Paul, and the Assistant Principal, Dr. Oscar W. Anthony. Representing the Board of Education were Assistant Corporation Counsels William E. C. Meyer and Charles McIntyre. Herbert C. Smyth of 15 Wall Street was counsel for the accused.

It appeared that Schmalhausen had not known of the existence of the Herman boy's letter until two weeks after it was written, when he was examined by Dr. Tildsley in a personal interview. Miss Ellen E. Garrigues, head of the English department of the school, testified that she had several essays on the subject assigned read in the classroom, and becoming angry at the manner in which the boys treated the subject, she collected all the compositions, including that of the Herman boy, and took them to the principal, who turned them over to Dr. Tildsley. She said that the same topic had been assigned by the accused teacher in other classes, in which the responses from the students were largely patriotic.

Mr. Smyth, endeavoring to show that Principal Paul was anxious to get something "on Schmalhausen, asked the witness if the Principal said to her, when she handed him the class essays written in the teacher's class, "I think I have him now." Miss Garrigues's recollection was not clear on that point.

"Did you know, Paul, that you were trying to get something on Mr. Schmalhausen?" asked the lawyer. Counsel for the prosecution objected, and Mr. Whalen sustained the objection.

Both Dr. Tildsley and Principal Paul testified that when Schmalhausen was asked on being confronted with the Herman boy's letter whether he would allow such a letter to be read a second and third time in class he declared he would. in his own behalf Schmalhausen testified that no remarks that he made in the course of the two interviews with the Superintendent could be construed as meaning that he would allow the writer to read such a letter again.

"When Dr. Tildsley asked me if I would allow such a letter to be read in class if it were written in reply to an assigned theme, I said that was an assumption contrary to reason," the accused teacher declared, "as I assumed that the criticism of the teacher would teach the boy something. Dr. Tildsley kept on asking me if I would allow the letter to be read in class, and I said I could not tell what the boy had written unless it was read, but that I was sure the boy would not repeat the offense. If the boy read such a letter again and it proved as offensive as the first I should consider the boy incapable of going on with his education."

The Herman boy testified that he never heard the accused teacher utter any sentiment that caused him to write the attack on the President. He said the ideas in the essay came from books he read and from his own thinking on the subject.

EULOGIZES DR. LEIPZIGER.

Dr. Silverman Tells of Educator's Services to the City.

The funeral of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, educator and founder of the public school lecture courses in this city, was held yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assisted by the Rev. Simon Schlager and Dr. H. G. Enelow. After the regular Jewish funeral services Dr. Silverman paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Leipziger, telling of the debt the city owed him for his educational work.

"But of all his labors in this community," Dr. Silverman added, "that which he gave to the city as Superintendant of the lecture courses surpasses everything else. It was the climax of his life, and the million or more people who formed the audiences of these lectures each year must not be deprived of that wonderful institution founded by Dr. Leipziger. It should be maintained as the Henry M. Leipziger Lecture Course, for he gave his life to that work." Daniel P. Hays, an old friend of Dr. Leipziger, also pronounced a eulogy.

The pallbearers were Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Samson Lachman, Daniel P. Hays, Benjamin J. Fald, Charles Brand, Philip P. Cowen, Benno Lewinson, and Dr. Charles P. Fagnani. The Society of Judeans was represented with the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, and a delegation of seven members of the Board of Education. Among those who attended the services were Jacob H. Schiff, Professor Abraham Jacobi, Louis Marshall, Henry Wollman, Henry Morgenthau, Dr. George Kuntz, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who represented Mayor Mitchel and the City Government. N. S. Leipziger, Miss Ruth Leipziger, and Harriett Leipziger, brother and sisters of the dead man, and his brother-in-law, Bernard Frankel, were among Dr. Leipziger's relatives who were present.

Interment was in Bayside Cemetery.

'DEACON' TERRY'S FUNERAL

Newspaper Associates and Public Officials Mourn Veteran Reporter.

Funeral services for Henry Clay ("Deacon") Terry, for many years a member of the staff of The New York American, were held yesterday at his late home, 83 Boorsaem Avenue, Jersey City, followed by interment in the Arlington Cemetery. Many newspaper men and public officials attended. The Rev. Dr. B. B. Abbitt, pastor of the Parmly Memorial Church, Jersey City, delivered a short eulogy of Mr. Terry, in which he told of his newspaper career, which extended over a period of forty years. The pall-bearers were Nathaniel P. Babcock and William E. Laubenstein of The New York American, Isaac White and John Slaght of The New York World, E. Percy Howard, President of the New York Press Club, and John A. Hennessey.

WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH.

Constructor of Many Prominent Business Buildings Dies at 50.

William H. Chesebrough, who had been a builder and real estate operator in this city for many years, died yesterday at his home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Chesebrough erected the Bank of North America Building at 135 Broadway. Later he organized the Century Realty Company, which was consolidated with the United States Realty and Improvement Company, of which Mr. Chesebrough became Vice President.

Under his supervision have been erected the Whitehall Building, the Chesebrough Building, the South Ferry, Battery Place, and Broad Exchange Buildings and the Everett and Night and Day Bank Buildings.

Frederick Lawrence Upjohn.

Frederic Lawrence Upjohn, President of the Sydney Ross Company and a Director of William E. Peck Company, died on Saturday at his home in Huntington, L. I. Mr. Upjohn was a motor boat enthusiast, and was the owner of the motor boat Flyaway III., which won thirteen first prizes last year and which made a record over the Albany-New York course. He was born sixty-three years ago in Independence, Iowa, and was the son of Dr. Uriah Upjohn, who was one of the pioneer physicians of Michigan. When 25 years old, Mr. Upjohn entered the pharmacal supply business in Kalamazoo, and about thirty years ago came East and established a New York office. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Drug Club, the Lotos Club, the Windandanch Club of Smithtown, and the Huntington Marine and Golf Club. He was a former commodore of the Huntington Yacht Club. Mr. Upjohn will be buried in Kalamazoo. His wife, who is visiting in California, has been notified of his death and will meet the funeral party in Michigan.

Lederer-Solomon Engagement.

Mrs. Josephine Lederer of 73 East Ninetieth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hermione Lederer, to William J. Solomon. Mr. Solomon is the son of the late J. P. Solomon, whom he succeeded as publisher and editor of The Hebrew Standard of 87 Nassau Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Heiman Bride at the Savoy.

The wedding of Leo Marks of Brooklyn and Miss Bertha Heiman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Heiman of 51 East Ninety-sixth Street, took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Savoy and was followed by a small reception.

The couple have gone South on their honeymoon.

The bride, in white satin and lace, was attended by Miss Cecile Levy, in old rose, as maid of honor, and Miss Edna Stein in taupe, as bridesmaid. Benjamin Marks was the best man, and the ushers were Jerome and Sidney Heiman, Herbert and Arthur Stein, and David Levy.

Biggs-Tobin.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Averel Tobin, daughter of Mrs. David Frame Tobin of Leonia, N. J., to Nathan Hazen Biggs of Cincinnati, Ohio, which took place on Saturday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. John T. Taylor performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride, whose brother, Clarence E. Tobin, gave her in marriage, was unattended. Garret S. Voorhees acted as best man. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Biggs will make their home in Hartford, Conn.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM P. KELLY, a hardware merchant in Manhattan and a member of the William McKinley Benevolent Association and the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 216 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, 53 years old, head of the firm of Wheeler & Twine, blacksmiths, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 249 Fifty-second Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Wheeler was a member of Minerva Lodge 792, F. and A. M.

Mrs. ANNA M. FRIEDHOFF, widow of Charles H. Friedhoff and a daughter of Ernest Fincken, who was a pioneer in the sugar refining business, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, and the funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon. She was 66 years old.

GOTTLIEB VOEGEL, for fifty years a farmer in Queens, L. I., and the father of Coroner Carl H. Voegel, died at his home there on Sunday in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. ELEANOR GORMAN, wife of George G. Gorman, died on Saturday, her sixty-ninth birthday, at her home, 5,020 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AUGUSTA L. BROWN, widow of Samuel S. Brown, an engineer, died on Saturday in her seventy-second year, and the funeral services will be held this evening in the chapel at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MINNIE ROACH BRENNER, 49 years old, wife of Isaac Brenner, a commercial traveler, died on Sunday at her home, 3,718 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. BALL, wife of Charles E. Ball, who is in the roofing business in Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at her home, 2,162 Coney Island Avenue, aged 64 years.

ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, nephew of the late Commodore Robert Field Stockton, U. S. N., died yesterday in Maspeth, L. I. He was 62 years old.

CHARLES D. COLSON, for thirty-four years Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Holyoke, Mass., died at his home in Holyoke yesterday, aged 71 years.

CHARLES W. DAILEY, once associated with the late James J. Hill in the development of railroads in the Northwest, died at his home in Detroit on Sunday, in his seventy-seventh year.

CHARLES A. CARROLL, 47 years old, who supported Guy Bates Post in many dramatic productions, died at a hospital here yesterday from a complication of diseases. His last appearance on the stage was in "Omar, the Tent Maker."

CHARLES BOWDOIN PILLIEBROWN, advocate of the single tax, died yesterday at Brookline, Mass. He was born in Winthrop, Me., in 1842, and was educated at Exeter Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1881 to 1906 he was President of the Glenary Knitting Mills of Woonsocket, R. I.

JAMES H. VAN CLEEF, former Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., and an ex-New Jersey State Senator, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick. He was a member of an old Dutch family which traced its ancestry in this country back to 1641. Mr. Van Cleef was born in Branchville.

JOHN VOORHIS COCKROFT, owner of extensive property in this city, and for many years a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, died yesterday at his home in Ossining, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year.

Dr. EDWARD A. AYERS, a former member of the New Jersey State Board of Health, died yesterday at the Franklin (N. J.) Hospital.

Christmas Calendars, Christmas Cards, Private Greeting Cards.

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REPUBLICANS MEET WITH WOMEN VOTERS

Suffragists and Antis Hold a Peaceful Conference with Frederick S. Tanner.

DEMAND EFFECTIVE LAWS

State Woman's Party Sends No Representative, but Mrs. Whitehouse Visits Governor.

Suffragists and anti-suffragists met under a flag of truce yesterday afternoon in the office of ex-Republican State Chairman Frederick S. Tanner in the Metropolitan Building to discuss ways and means for the bringing about of harmonious co-operation between the newly enfranchised women and the men in party management and promotion of party ends. Mr. Tanner is Chairman of a special committee appointed by the New York County Republican Committee to confer with the women leaders. He said the meeting was peaceful.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party did not send a representative to the conference, but about the time the conferees met in Mr. Tanner's office, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, head of that organization, paid a visit to Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis. Neither Mrs. Whitehouse nor the Governor was willing to be interviewed regarding their meeting.

The women present at the conference with Mr. Tanner's committee were:

For the antis: Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, head of the anti-suffrage forces in this State; Mrs. Nelson M. Henry, and Mrs. William Forse Scott.

For the suffragists: Mrs. John Francis Yawger, who has been named associate Republican State Chairman, with a commission to organize a women's Republican State Committee; Mrs. James G. Wentz, President of the New York Women's Republican Club; Miss Helen Varrick Boswell, Miss Mary Wood, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Mrs. William Einstein. All are Republicans.

After some discussion the conference adopted a resolution urging the Republican County Committee to demand from the Legislature laws to render effective the Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote and admitting them to full political partnership with men. The conference then adjourned to meet again next Monday afternoon.

The adjournment was taken to give the women their opportunity to elect Assembly district and county leaders, who can carry forward the negotiations begun yesterday with a mandate from the constituents of their own sex. These elections will be held all over the city today and Friday.

Conventions will be held today in every one of the sixty-two Assembly districts for the election of district leaders and delegates to county conventions. The latter, at which county leaders will be chosen, are scheduled for Friday. At these the representation of the Assembly districts on the County Committees will be determined and the representatives selected. Delegates will also be elected to a city convention to be held in a week or two.

Mr. Tanner said after the meeting that, in his opinion, entire equality of opportunity should be afforded the newly enfranchised women, even though this should involve material changes both in laws and party rules.

"We want to hear from the women leaders when they have heard," he said Mr. Tanner, "and it goes beyond saying that everything will be done to aid them in organizing along lines that to them seem best."

John Spargo, director of propaganda and education work for the National Party, recently formed by Progressives, Prohibitionists, and Socialists, denied yesterday a Washington report that the National Party had made a bid for the women's vote. It would name a committee to Washington to confer with the leaders among the women at the national convention of the militant suffragists which will be held at the capital this month.

"The statement is absolutely without foundation in fact," said Mr. Spargo. "The National Party has not made any bid for the Woman's Party to join forces with it, and in all probability will never do so. Any members of the National Party who attend the convention of the woman's organization referred to will do so as private individuals and not at all in a representative capacity. Some time ago overtures were made to the National Party by certain prominent members of the militant suffrage organization, suggesting that we send delegates to their convention. This proposal was considered at a conference of National Party leaders and absolutely and unequivocally declined. It was definitely agreed that no representatives should be sent to the convention, nor any word of invitation to unite with us be extended to them."

SUFFRAGISTS THANK MEN OF ALL PARTIES

Women of New York Declare That Enfranchisement Is Due to Individual Opinion.

At a City Committee meeting of the New York Woman Suffrage Party held at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street yesterday morning, the hundreds of suffrage leaders, captains, and workers present unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, A comparison of the mayoralty and suffrage election returns shows that the women of New York owe their enfranchisement to no one political party but to the support of the men of all parties, be it

Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York extends its grateful appreciation to every political party and to the individuals who voted for the woman suffrage amendment.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who presided at the meeting, announced that Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney had been appointed City Chairman of Congressional Work. With Mrs. Whitney will be associated Miss Mary Towle of Manhattan, Mrs. Alice Parker Hutchins of Brooklyn, Mrs. David R. Rodger of Queens, Mrs. Charles Simonson of Richmond, and Mrs. William Swan of the Bronx, and the sixty-two Assembly district leaders of the city party who will form a large committee to push the work on the Federal admendment.

Announcement was made of the following delegates to represent the city party at the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to be held in Washington the week beginning Dec. 13: Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, and Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. Frederick Cranford, Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. Travis Whitney, Mrs. Alice P. Hutchins, Mrs. David R. Rodger, Miss Eliza MacDonald, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Mrs. Louis R. Welzmiller, Mrs. J. K. Small, Mrs. Charles Simonson, and Mrs. Lester Clark.

A letter written by Miss Lucy Price to Miss Mary Garrett Hay was read. The writer said:

"This is rather tardy congratulation on the victory of your cause; but because it was negligently delayed I can now add to it my congratulations to you yourself for the various stands you have taken since election. Of course, I was opposed to woman suffrage, and I cannot say that I do not regret the election result. However, you did win, and now all that there is for any of us to do is to be just as intelligent and conscientious voters as possible. That is what I am going to try to do myself and what every one must do, I think.

"No one is more anxious to have it work well in New York State than I am, and that is why I like so much the things you have said and done in these post-election days."

The letter brought great applause from the suffragists, who liked the spirit of their anti-suffrage friend.

"She's a good sport," came the cry from many parts of the room, and this was followed by more applause.

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OSCAR LEWISOHN DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Financier and Sportsman, the Husband of Edna May, Succumbs in Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Oscar Lewisohn, a son of the late Leonard Lewisohn and husband of Edna May, the actress, died yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital after an operation for intestinal trouble. He was widely known in England and on the Continent, where he had lived much of the time since his graduation from Harvard. His business had been mainly that of managing the large fortune which he had inherited.

Oscar Lewisohn was born in 1885. He was a brother of Jesse, Walter, and Frederick Lewisohn. Their father made a large fortune in copper. Leonard Lewisohn was a brother of Adolph Lewisohn, the banker and philanthropist.

Oscar Lewisohn inherited a fortune said to be considerably more than $1,000,000. After his graduation from Harvard he became well known for his interest in sports. He was fond of horses and motoring. He was frequently at race tracks, particularly in England. Before his marriage Mr. Lewisohn had become well known as a member of the gay American set in England and on the Continent, where he spent much of his time. He owned a large estate in England.

Rumors of his engagement to Edna May were started early in 1907, when she was one the most popular actresses on the stage. She made her first appearance on the stage in "Pinafore" at the age of 7 years. Among her later successes were her parts in "Santa Maria," "A Contented Woman," and "The Belle of New York," in which she made her greatest fame. Scores of men, including a few Lords, were reported engaged to her during the run in London of "The Belle of New York."

On April 1, 1907, while Miss May was playing in Europe, Mr. Lewisohn announced his engagement at a farewell party at Rector's, which held its place among famous dinners for some time. He went to England immediately after this, where he met Miss May and the wedding was performed in a Register's office close to Windsor Castle. The couple spent several months motoring in Germany, France, and Italy.

On June 20, 1900, a false report that Mr. Lewisohn had bene killed in an automobile accident was cabled to this country. The report of his death was cabled and sent from there to London and New York. Mr. Lewisohn on the following day cabled from Ascot, England, to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the report was untrue.

Mrs. Lewisohn for ten years kept her vow not to return to the stage, with the exception of occasional appearances for charity, but in April of this year she appeared in the films in "Salvation Joan," a part that was modeled for her from her great success as a Salvation Army lass in "The Belle of New York."

Mr. Lewisohn's death was the second in the Lewisohn family within a short time. Philip Lewisohn, half brother of Adoph Lewisohn, died three weeks ago in the German Hospital. Mr. Lewisohn's funeral will be held at 524 Fifth Avenue tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WEINBERG.—Nov. 30, 1,198 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Weinberg a son.

Engaged.

BIRCH—WARDWELL.—Dr. and Mrs. Clarson S. Wardwell of Stamford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter Margaret to Dr. Charles Wardwell Birch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Birch of 749 West End Av., New York City.

Married.

OPPENHEIMER—HERZFELD.—On Dec. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, 44 West 86th St., Miss Alma J. Herzfeld, daughter of Mrs. Sophie Herzfeld, to Jerome H. Oppenheimer of Brooklyn.

PACKARD—DENCKLA.—At St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, assisted by the Rev. John H. Chapman, Lieutenant John Francis Randolph Packard, U. S. R., and Mary Tyson, daughter of Herman Denckla, Esq.

REYNOLDS—HEDLEY.—The wedding of Miss Helen Hedley, daughter of Thomas A. Hedley, and Lieutenant Wallace Reynolds, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Reynolds, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 5:30 in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. Percy Grant officiated. Only the immediate family attended the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Gotham.

WEEKS—THAYER.—Miss Ruth Thayer, daughter of Mr. Harry Bates Thayer of New Canaan, Conn., and 521 Park Av., New York City, to Dr. Webb William Weeks, First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Died.

BALL.—On Dec. 2, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Charles E. Ball. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,162 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BARNES.—Winnifred, beloved wife of C. Frank Barnes. Funeral arrangement at her late residence, 1,577 East 18th St., Brooklyn, to be announced later.

BURGAUER.—At Hotel Woodward on Sunday, Dec. 2, Hannah Burgauer, relict of the late Phillip Burgauer and beloved mother of Mrs. Henry Nathan and Mrs. Gustav Plaut, in her eighty-first year. Services will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in the chapel of Temple Emanu-El at Salem Fields Cemetery, Paterson and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BURR.—On Monday, Dec. 3, Mary Alice, wife of Frank R. Burr and daughter of the late George S. Hickok. Funeral services at her late residence, 29 Stockton Place, East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, New York.

CAESAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, 1917, William J. Caesar of London, England, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral private.

CARDOZO.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, at her residence, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., Elizabeth Clayton Cardozo, daughter of the late Albert and Rebecca Cardozo. Funeral private.

CARROLL.—Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way-69th St., Tues., 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CHAPMAN.—Dec. 3, Sara H., aged 31. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

CHESEBROUGH.—Monday, Dec. 3, at his residence, 161 West 86th St., William H. Chesebrough, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M.

Died.

CHRISTIE.—On Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, Virginia F., daughter of the late Hon. Robert and Frances J. Christie, of Clifton, Staten Island. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 225 West 22d St., New York City, Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

CLIFFORD.—After a short illness, Sarah J., beloved sister of Mrs. Ph. R. Abern. Funeral from her late residence, 9 Orchard Place, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, thence to the Church of the Holy Family, Mayflower Av., where a requiem mass will be offered at 11 A. M.

COCKCROFT.—On Dec. 3, John Voorheis Cockcroft. Funeral services at his late residence, Ossining, N. Y., at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Interment at convenience of family.

CULBERT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, Robert J Culbert, beloved father of Robert F. and Margaret I. Culbert. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,119 East 12th St., Brooklyn, four short blocks west of Avenue U Station, Brighton elevated, Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DAUPHIN.—On Monday, Dec. 3, Margaretha Dauphin, dearly beloved mother of Emma Dauphin. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 5, from her late residence, 1,689 2d Av., at 1:30 P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Monday, Dec. 3, at Springfield, Mass., Dr. Charles J. De Lamater, son of the late Ann and Benjamin De Lamater. Notice of funeral later.

EBERHARDT.—Pauline, beloved wife of Richard H. and mother of John R. Eberhardt, on Dec. 2, in her fifty-second year. Funeral services at her home, 4,560 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

ELSWORTH.—Edward, beloved husband of Ada Sloane, suddenly, Dec. 3. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FANNING.—Suddenly, on Nov. 30, at Spring Lake, N. J., Thomas M. Fanning.

GEORGIA.—Dec. 3, 1917, Sanford Treadwell, beloved husband of Lulu Hughes Georgia, at his Summer home, 108 Hempstead Av., Lynbrook, L. I. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917. Interment private. Chicago papers please copy.

GRACE.—On Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of her son, 76 Quincey Av., Arlington, N. J., Mary A., widow of Richard Grace, late of First St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFITHS.—Arthur. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock.

GUION.—At New York City, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, Clement Guion 2d, in his 52d year, son of the late George Gibson and Imogene Louise Guion. Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1:30.

GUION.—Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M.—I regret to announce the death of Brother Clement Guion, 2d, on Dec. 1, 1917. Brethren are invited to attend funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 11:30.

CHAS. T. ARRIGHI, Master.
T. J. VOSBURGH, Secretary.

HALSEY.—Suddenly, at her home, 13 West Park St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, Cornelia Utter Halsey. Funeral services and interment private.

JONES.—Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, Willard F. Jones, son of Joseph R. and the late Cecelia A. Jones, in his twenty-ninth year. Funeral services from St. Philip's Church, Northport, L. I., Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

KNIGHT.—On Dec. 2, Henry B. Knight, husband of Mary Wallace Knight. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock noon.

LEWISOHN.—On Monday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Oscar, beloved husband of Edna May Lewisohn, in the 34th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at 524 5th Av., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock.

LINZER.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, John T. Linzer, at his residence, 18 Marlborough St., Boston.

MASKELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, at her residence, 501 West 178th St., Maria Dalton Maskell, aged 88, beloved mother of Laura Joyce Bell. Interment at Woodlawn.

OGDEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, at Flushing, L. I., Virginia Ogden, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Gouveneur Ogden and Julia Fairlie. Funeral at the home of her sister, 328 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

OHMEIS.—Frederick, Dec. 3, in his 61st year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Peter J. Miller, 1,962 University Av., at 9:45, Wednesday morning, thence to the Church of Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs., where a mass will be celebrated. Funeral private.

PECHIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, at her residence, 619 McDonough St., Marie Louise, beloved sister of Eugenia and the late Eugene C. Pechin, daughter of the late Peter and Jane Pechin. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., near Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

PERKINSON.—Warner E., in his 49th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 120 East 125th St., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 8:30 P. M. Friends, members of Livingston Lodge No. 657, F. and A. M., Mechanics Lodge, I. O. O. F., requested to attend.

PHILLIPS.—Mary Emma, on Monday, Dec. 3, 1917. Services at her late residence, 435 East 57th St., Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

PHOEBUS.—Dec. 3, 1917, at Roosevelt Hospital, Samuel D. Phoebus, son of Samuel and Annie J. Phoebus of Old Point Comfort, Va. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Hampton, Va.

REYNAUD.—P. M. Rev. Maurice, of the Church of Notre Dame, New York, Lieutenant in the French Army, was killed in battle on Oct. 23. A solemn requiem mass will be offered up in the Church Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock.

RHOADS.—On Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, Edgar K. Rhoads. Funeral services from his late residence, 69 Norwich Av., Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 P. M.

RICCIARDI.—On Dec. 2, at Naples, Italy, after a short illness, Michele Ricciardi, husband of Jane Minot Sedgwick Ricciardi, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass.

ROCKWELL.—James Dwight, Dec. 3, at his home, 146 East 22d St., New York City. Funeral service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., City, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 2:30 P. M.

ROSENSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, Leo, husband of Fannie Weingarten Rosenstein, father of Florence Kahn, Alice Loewi, Irving W. Rosenstein, and Wilfred Rosenstein, in his 52d year. Services will be held on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, at 10:30, in the Chapel of the Fresh Pond Crematory. Chicago papers please copy.

SHIPPEN.—On Monday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, at her residence, 151 Vose Av., South Orange, N. J., Ellen Wheeler Shippen, widow of the late Francis Shippen and daughter of the late Henry Lyman Kellogg. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Washington and 7th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STANTON.—Frances F., beloved wife of A. P. Stanton, at her late residence, 16 East 43d St., Bayonne, N. J. Funeral service Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M.

STEERS.—STEERS.—The Associated Alumni of the College of the City of New York announces with sorrow the death of James R. Steers of the first class, "1853"; President of the alumni, "1857"; founder of the Steers Book Fund, the Gibbs-Steers Fund, and the James R. Steers Prize. Funeral services were private.

CHARLES T. FAGNANI, President.
JACOB HOLMAN, Secretary.

STEINAM.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, at the Hargrave, 112 West 72d St., Amelia, widow of Nathan Steinam and beloved mother of Helen Weinberger and Joseph L. Steinam. Funeral services at Beth El Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—Charles, beloved husband of Margaret (nee Smith) and father of Charles, Jr., Louis, Rose, and Stella. Funeral from his late residence, 345 Cherry St., New York, Wednesday morning, at 9:30, thence to St. Mary's Church, Grand and Ridge Sts., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

Died.

WHITE.—Charles. Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, 4th Assembly District, and the John F. Ahern Association, are requested to attend, John J. Carroll, President. Joseph D. Edelson, Secretary. John F. Ahern, T. J. Scully, executive members.

CASH.—Honora, 743 East 220th St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COYLE.—Anne, 213 East 36th St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CUSICK.—Joseph F., 2,526 Grand Concourse, Bronx, Dec. 1. Funeral today, noon.

EHRENAERG.—Louise, Dec. 2, aged 58. Funeral 310 Willis Av., Bronx.

ENNIS.—Mary F., 400 Bleecker St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—John, 1,136 Clay Av., Bronx, Dec. 2.

FRENGER.—Charles, 315 East 163d St., Dec. 2. Funeral notice later.

GILWAY.—Michael, 501 East 176th St., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOLCHER.—Charles, 478 West 146th St., Dec. 2.

HUSSEY.—Joseph, 162 West 61st St., Dec. 1.

HUSSEY.—Peter J., 347 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JACOBSON.—Edward, 1 Jackson Av., Bronx, Dec. 1, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANFEAR.—Dewain C., 2,938 3d Av., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—Margaret H., 268 West 122d St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

McNAMARA.—Thomas F., 419 East 144th St., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McQUADE.—Hannah, 457 West 30th St., Dec. 2. Funeral notice later.

O'CONNOR.—Thomas E., Jr., 510 East 163d St., Dec. 3.

SCHMALE.—Eliza, 1,064 Grant Av., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, private.

TODD.—Elizabeth W., 1,560 Inwood Av., Bronx, Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WACKER.—Ernest, 594 East 141st St., Dec. 1, aged 35. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AUNNEL.—Katharine A., 81 Crooke Av., Dec. 2.

BECKHAUSEN.—Arthur, German Hospital, Dec. 1, aged 4.

BEELEY.—Charles, 876 Driggs Av., Dec. 1, aged 53. Funeral service today.

BRENNER.—Minnie R., 8,718 Bay Parkway, Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Augusta L., Dec. 1, aged 72. Funeral 86 Lefferts Place.

CAMPBELL.—Rosanna, 42 Somers St., Dec. 2.

CLARKE.—Alice, 476 Wythe Av., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SPENCER BROTHERS AND WALTHOUR-SUTER TEAM QUIT RACE

SPENCER BROTHERS DROP OUT OF RACE

Young Riders Quit Six-Day Cycle Grind Because of Death of Father.

GOULLET AND MAGIN LEAD

Gain Greatest Number of Points in Afternoon and Evening Sprints at the Garden.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer and Egg	504	5
Goullet and Magin	504	5
Madden and Cory	504	5
Piercy and Grenda	504	5
Verri and Spears	504	5
Root and Drobach	504	5
Hill and Hanley	504	5
Thomas and Lawrence	504	5
Carman and Wiley	504	5
Linart and Debaets	504	5
Smith and Weber	504	5
Chapman and Eager	504	4
Madonna and Beilo	504	4

The record at the end of the twenty-sixth hour is 577 miles 9 laps.

THE POINT SCORE.

Goullet-Magin, 56; Kramer-Egg, 49; Corry-Madden, 45; Verri-Spears, 40; Hill-Hanley, 35; Piercy-Grenda, 25; Root-Drobach, 14; Thomas-Lawrence, 12; Carman-Wiley, 12; Spencer-Spencer, 12; Smith-Weber, 9; Linart-De Baets, 8.

Arthur Spencer, the bicycle sprint champion, and his brother Willie, the team of youthful Canadians in the six-day race, succumbed to the strain of grief to which they have been subjected for the last twenty-three hours and dropped out of the long grind. The father of the young riders died in Toronto on Sunday night, and, although they wanted to quit after the first hour, they received a message from their mother requesting them to stay in the race.

Since they received this message during the first hour of the grind they have not been able to sleep, and have taken little or no nourishment. The strain under which they have been riding has been terrific, and the young champion, Arthur, was in such bad physical condition after taking part in several sprints last night that the team was forced to give up. All day yesterday the two Spencer boys pedaled away with the other riders on sheer nerve, but their thoughts were constantly on their grief-stricken home in Canada.

The sensational riding of Francesco Verri of Mantova, Italy, kept the crowd in a state of turmoil last night. The speedy Italian rider flashed home first in four of the five sprints during the evening, and was second in another. Verri gained 29 points for his team by his great riding, as he outsprinted his rivals in the daring whirls around the white pine saucer.

Goullet and Magin in Van.

The leading point winners in the afternoon and evening sprints were Al Goullet and Jake Magin, the Kangaroo-Quaker team. They piled up 56 points, while Frank Kramer and Oscar Egg were second, with 49 points. The Spencer brothers were tenth in the list of point winners.

During a two-hour stretch last night the ten sprints were run off at a pace which was a severe test on the endurance of the riders. Between these speed carnivals the riders have to take it easy to get ready for the next. Again the Garden was jammed to capacity, and standing room even was at premium in the track inclosure. It would be impossible to jam more noise, more smoke, or a greater variety of odors within four walls than there was in the Garden while the excitement was at its height. There were all sorts of folks in the rare-free gathering. If Diogenes had happened into the Garden he would have found a lot of people he wasn't looking for and some of the kind he was so anxious to see.

The final sprint of the night saw some hair-raising riding which had the crowd in a tumult. Artie Spencer went out in front up to next to the last lap, when Verri surprised the riders by jumping from sixth place, circling the field until he was out in front. Kramer, who had been trailing Spencer's wheel, then jumped ahead of the champion and went after Verri. Amid a deafening roar of shouts and cheers the riders flashed around on the five-cent lap, with Verri in front and Eddie Madden pressing him hard for second place. Kramer made a game effort to take first place by trying to ride around the leaders, but he had to be content with third place.

It was not until the seventh sprint that Artie Spencer was able to pedal his way to the front. In this sprint he had a close struggle with Verri, and barely beat the Italian out at the finish. The old Garden shook with cheers in the next sprint, when the veteran Kramer again came to the front and beat Eddie Madden to the finish line.

A brand-new wrinkle at the race this year is the exhibition of ballroom dancing by Joan Sawyer on a platform in the arena. As Miss Sawyer and her partner waltz and fox trot the boys in the galleries greet her with the same familiarity as they do the riders. As some of Miss Sawyer's dances came just about the time that Kramer and Spencer were whirling around the saucer at their fastest pace, the terpsichorian performance was somewhat overshadowed.

Walthour Out of Race.

Paul Suter, the Swiss rider who was paired with Bobby Walthour, could not stand the strain of the grind and dropped out early yesterday morning. Suter only recently arrived in this country and did not have time to get into condition. Suter was jumped by the pack in the early morning hours and lost two laps in the whirl. Walthour was peeved and stayed off the track so long that he was penalized a lap. He then waited four hours, but failed to get another partner and the team was declared out of the race. In the blond Southern veteran's absence, the race loses one of its most picturesque figures. Sixteen years ago Bobby was in his first six-day grind and he has been active in every one of them since. Walthour is the "iron man" of the bike game.

The first of the scheduled sprints for points enlivened the afternoon session and the Spencer boys, who were looked upon as dangerous factors in these outbursts of speed, failed to get a first place. Al Goullet and Jake Magin carried off the honors in the five sprints with 17 points. The winners of the sprints were Goullet, Verri, Grenda, Kramer, and Thomas. When the sprints were over, the Spencer boys went out and set a pace which carried the bunch around the saucer in a breakneck pace. Enthusiastic onlookers offered two $10 prizes for one-mile sprints and the two Spencers won both.

At 8 o'clock, the twentieth hour of the race, the riders had covered 294 miles 6 laps, and were more than 50 miles behind the record. Tommy Smith of Newark was leading at this stage of the long journey.

Expert Chefs Kept Busy.

There is a big change in the arrangements of the riders' camps below decks at the Garden this year. Heretofore every team had its own chef, but this year there is a general kitchen for all the riders in charge of three expert chefs, who are on duty on eight-hour shifts. The rivals sit at the same board now when they are snatching their food. They get the best of everything, although they have not yet developed the colossal appetite which will worry the trainers when the six-day grind is over. Thick steaks, chops, and fresh vegetables are on the menu, and this is one table where the Hooverizing of food is unpopular.

The heavy blue billows of tobacco smoke have settled over the Garden, and watching the race is just like looking through a London fog.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines are among the most enthusiastic spectators. The marine recruiting station in the inclosure did a thriving business yesterday, seventeen husky young men joining the colors.

One time State Senator Jim Frawley was the cause of a lot of excitement in the early evening when he offered $20 for two sprints. The riders showed the greatest speed of the race during these mile whirls, and in the first Willie Spencer won by half a length. He was immediately relieved by his brother, Arthur, who captured the second money prize in a thrilling dash. When the sprint was over Willie Spencer sent the Garden into a riot of noise by stealing half a lap on the field before they woke up to what was going on. The riders who were snoozing in the temporary camps at the side of the track woke up and hurried to relieve their tiring teammates. Frank Kramer set sail after Willie Spencer and prevented the team from stealing the coveted lap with one of his old-time exhibitions of speed. The field pedaled along with him and soon caught up with the runaway Spencer.

A number of women spectators were in last night's gathering, and in one of the boxes was one young woman who was absolutely oblivious to her surroundings. During the greatest excitement of the sprints she showed so much interest in her own knitting that she didn't even lift her eyes to see what was happening on the track.

WRESTLING TOURNEY OPENS

Zbyszko Disposes of Manich in Short Order at Lexington Theatre.

Wladek Zbyszko, the mighty son of Poland, lived up to his press agent's description last night at the opening of the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, when he scored a triumph over George Manich, a Serbian wrestler, in one of the finish bouts. Zbyszko, displaying all of the form which has earned him the reputation of being among the foremost contenders for the laurels now worn by Frank Gotch, made his Serbian opponent look like a novice during the short time the bout lasted, and after two minutes and twenty-seven seconds of tussling, he pinned the shoulders of Manich to the mat with a body hold.

This hold proved the most effective of the few attempted by Zbyszko, and in downing his rival with it the Polish wrestler lifted Manich clear of the floor to hurl him to the mat with a thud. From the start Zbyszko was on the offensive and kept the Serbian busy writhing out of the few holds he tried as somewhat in the nature of preliminary holds.

This, as a matter of fact, was all that the holds could be termed, for it seemed that the Polish athlete was simply feeling out his opponent and getting warmed to his task. That it didn't take him long to get warmed up was evident with the clean-cut and decisive manner with which he disposed of his first adversary of the tournament in 2:27.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the veteran wrestler of Rochester, was another performer in a finish bout, but he was forced to much harder efforts before being victorious. Dr. Roller engaged Tom McDermott, the Irish mat man, in the first finish bout, and won after 26 minutes 18 seconds with a wrist lock and body scissors.

Several times during this bout it appeared that the Rochester veteran would make short work of McDermott, and the biggest part of the offensive work was accomplished by Dr. Roller. Occasionally, however, McDermott showed on top, but there was never a moment when it could be said he gave Dr. Roller dangerous opposition. The latter went at his task persistently and finally brought his rival to the mat.

In the four twenty-minute bouts which preceded the two finish contests some good wrestling was furnished, with all but one of the bouts being won through falls. This exception came in the bout between Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, and Sulu Hevonpaa of Finland. These two grapplers went through their battle without coming to a decision, and at the finish Hevonpaa amused the large crowd of spectators with his antics. He insisted on keeping himself in front of Linow so that the latter could not bow in answer to the applause which greeted his efforts. The summaries:

First Bout, (20 minute limit.)—Charles Postpischil, Austria, vs. Frank Busch, Bohemia, with a half-nelson in 11:47.

Second Bout, (20-minute limit.)—Americus, Baltimore, threw Harry Stevens, Scranton, Penn., with a bar and elbow hold, in 13:37.

Third Bout, (20-minute limit.)—Joe Rogers, Buffalo, threw Harry Vogel, Germany, with a head scissors hold, in 4:27.

Fourth Bout, (a 40-minute limit.)—Ivan Linow, Russia, and Sulu Hevonpaa, Finland, wrestled to a draw.

Fifth Bout, (to a finish.)—Dr. B. F. Roller, Rochester, threw Tom McDermott, Ireland, in 26:18, with a wrist lock and body scissors.

Sixth Bout, (to a finish.)—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw George Manich, Serbia, in 2:27, with a body hold.

The tournament will be continued tonight with another program of six bouts two to a finish and four twenty-minute limit bouts. In the finish bouts Pierre Le Baron of Belgium will oppose John Freyburg of Sweden, and Wladek Zbyszko of Poland will oppose Fred Pilkoff of Finland. The twenty-minute limit matches will be as follows: Ed Delivuk of Austria vs. Demetrius Tofalos of Greece, Tommy Drake of Holland vs. Cy Burns of Boston; Hilmar Johnson of Sweden vs. Joe Rogers of Buffalo, and Alexander Thomas of Syria against Steve Savige.

GERSHEL DEFEATED TWICE.

Variety of Billiards Played at Daly's in Aid of War Fund.

Three billiard matches in aid of the Billiard players' Ambulance Fund were contested at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. One match was at 18.2 balk line, another at three cushions, and still another harked back to the billiards of some years ago, the cushion carrom game.

In the 18.2 match Maurice Daly defeated one of the leading amateur players, William Gershel, by 200 to 138. He averaged 10.10-19, and made a high run of 50. Gershel's average was 7 5-10. Gershel was again a victim when he lost the cushion carrom event to Thomas Gallagher. The score was 100 to 68. In the three-cushion match Gallagher defeated Claude R. Lewis by 25 to 7.

This afternoon Maurice Daly will play W. P. Foss in an exhibition match, and Gallagher will play Jacob Klinger tonight.

ENTRIES CLOSE TOMORROW.

City A. C. Expects Leading Amateurs in Boxing Tourney.

Harry Meyers, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the City Athletic Club, announced last night that the entry lists for the club's next amateur boxing show, which will be held on Dec. 11 and 13, will close tomorrow. By that time Meyers expects to have a representation from the district's leading amateur boxers, if not the record entry of the season.

A keen battle is expected for the team prize, which will be given to the club having the greatest number of representatives weigh in and appear in the ring. Already the following clubs are in the field for this trophy: University Settlement A. C., Union Settlement A. C., Clark House A. A., Rutgers Gymnasium A. A., and Bronxdale A. C.

Poly Prep Juniors Win Meet.

Novice athletes of Poly Prep High School of Brooklyn engaged in a track meet on the new field of Poly Prep at Dyker Meadows yesterday. The juniors won the meet with thirty-seven points, mainly through the ability of Paul Sergnard, the Brooklyn high school cross-country champion, who won the half-mile and mile runs. Kirey, another junior, made a new mark of 0:25 2-5 in the 220-yard dash, beating the old school mark by two-fifths of a second.

English Racing Is Hit Again.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The English Government has delivered another blow to horse racing, ordering all Winter fixtures to be canceled. This move is being severely criticised by the public, although it affects only the steeplechasing.

SEEDLEY STIRLING BEST DOG IN SHOW

Mrs. McCurdy's Sable and White Gains Chief Honor at Collie Club Exhibit.

Mrs. May H. McCurdy's ch. Seedley Stirling added to his many laurels when he carried off the tri-color ribbon for best dog in the show at the second annual specialty exhibition of the Collie Club of New York, held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday. There were many fine specimens of this old Scotch breed on the benches, including some promising puppies, but none could compare in general makeup with the sturdy sable and white that has on many occasions been crowned best of the breed, both here and in England.

Seedley Stirling is more than six years old, and with the exception of moving a trifle stiffly he was in perfect form. His coat was good and the head one of the strongest and most characteristic of the breed. In the regular classes Seedley Stirling was shown only in the open for dogs of any color, and in this defeated the Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane, which had carried off blues in American-bred, limit, and open class for tricolor. The quality of Alstead Aeroplane was further demonstrated when he was placed over P. Tully's ch. Alstead Altus in one of the specials, evening up the score between these two dogs, as each has won three times in six competitions.

After winning over Alstead Aeroplane, the path of Seedley Stirling to the best in the show was easy, for he was far ahead of P. Tully's Sarsfield Wishaw Queen, which had won in winners' bitches from the Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus. The latter, however, naturally took the special for best of the opposite sex to the winner.

Of the young collies, William E. Seidewitz's Arlingco's Queen Hectorine attracted notice. She is only six months old, but was well enough matured to defeat a large field in the puppy class for females. Though both missed the highest honors of the show, the dogs of Patrick Tully, President of the club, and Mrs. C. M. Lunt, owner of Alstead Kennels, captured most of the blue ribbons.

The awards:

Puppies, Dogs.—Won by Freq S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; Glenrose Kennels' Glenrose Laund Limitless, second; Rev. Edgar L. Williams & Son's Major Trio, third.

Novice, Dogs.—Won by Rev. Edgar L. Williams & Son's Major Trio; P. Tully's Sarsfield Private, second; Miss Grace A. Ryder's Elmlawn Colonel, third.

American Bred, Dogs.—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; Fred L. Leighton's Howgill Rival, second; P. Tully's Sarsfield Commander, third.

Limit, Dogs.—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; Fedele Pagani's Alstead Achievement, second; Alex N. Fuente's Sarsfield Sunlight, third.

Open, Dogs, (blue merle.)—Won by Mrs. J. A. Seaman's Beechwood Boy Blue; Mrs. W. V. R. Hofman's Paxhurst Misty Morn, second; Miss Helen Simpson's Blue Cinders, third.

Open, Dogs, (sable and white.)—Won by P. Tully's Sarsfield Commander; John E. Sillers's Blisdean Model, second; Miss M. Elizabeth Gair's Beau Brummel II., third.

Open, Dogs, (any color.)—Won by Mrs. May A. McCurdy's ch. Seedley Stirling; Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane, second; P. Tully's Sarsfield Chieftain, third.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Mary A. McCurdy's ch. Seedley Stirling; Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane, reserve.

Puppies, Bitches.—Won by W. E. Seidewitz's Arlingco's Queen Hectorine; Mrs. May H. McCurdy's Pinewood Polly Anna, second; Rev. Edgar L. Williams & Son's Lady Jane Trio, third.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. May H. McCurdy's Pinewood Polly Anna; Alstead Kennels' Alstead Asphodel, second; the Rev. Edgar L. Williams & Son's Lady Jane Trio, third.

American Bred, Bitches.—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus; Mrs. May H. McCurdy's Pinewood Polly Anna, second; Miss Genevieve Torrey's Ardshiel Ariel, third.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus; Miss Genevieve Torrey's Ardshiel April, second; Fedele Pagani's Betsy Ross V., third.

Open, Bitches, (two-color.)—Won by P. Tully's Sarsfield Wishaw Queen; P. Tully's Southport Sway, second.

Open, Bitches, (blue merle.)—Won by P. Van Holst's Minie.

Open, Bitches, (sable and white.)—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus; Alexander N. Fuente's Sarsfield Nancy, second; John W. Cleary's Willisbourne Jane, third.

Open, Bitches, (any color.)—Won by P. Tully's Sarsfield Wishaw Queen; P. Tully's Sarsfield Belinda, second; P. Van Holst's Minie, third.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by P. Tully's Sarsfield Wishaw Queen; Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus, second.

GIRL BILLIARDIST VICTOR.

Miss Haywood Defeats Harry Cline at 18.2 by 200 to 188.

Miss Clara Catherine Haywood of Philadelphia, ranked as the leading amateur woman billiardist of the country, last night defeated Harry F. Cline of Philadelphia in an exhibition 18.2 match for the benefit of the Billiard Ambulance Fund at Leonard Howison's Academy by a score of 200 to 188. Miss Haywood demonstrated her skill in convincing manner, and established an average of nearly 10, the mark of which many of the Class A players would at times be proud.

Her best run was 41, brought together in the fourteenth inning, and it gave a striking picture of her command over the ivories. There were many men and some women gathered about the table to see the Philadelphia girl, and all of them marveled at the success with which she executed difficult shots.

Cline was simply the medium to bring out the work of his pupil, Miss Haywood. The young woman has a remarkably firm and confident stroke and a technique with reference to balkline which cannot help but be admired. She plays deliberately, but not really slowly, and seldom fails to select her shot quickly. Several times her close play last night brought runs that went into double figures.

Miss Haywood will play another exhibition game tonight, her opponent being Julian Rice, one of the leading Class B players.

HUNTERS PAY BIG REVENUE.

Licenses Practically Universal and Yield More Than $3,500,000.

According to data sent out from Washington, licensing of hunters is now practically universal in the United States. Non-residents must pay a fee in forty-eight States for the privilege of gunning for game, and residents contribute revenue in this manner in forty-four States. These fees, which in some cases include also an angler's license, total more than $3,500,000 annually. Usually the fee to a resident is only nominal, whereas to the non-resident the fee is two, three, or five times the amount charged to the resident citizen.

Licenses to fish with hook and line are now required in twenty-three States. Fourteen States have combination fishing and hunting licenses. Among the States that do not charge anglers a license fee is New York.

An active campaign has begun in Maryland to ask the General Assembly at its next session for a resident and non-resident hunters' license law, also another statute to apply to anglers seeking game fish.

Just how much hunters and anglers pay for fishing and hunting privileges may be seen from the folowing table:

State.	License Fees.	State.	License Fees.
Alabama	$3,000	Nebraska	73,424
Arizona	17,000	Nevada	4,000
Arkansas	2,367	New Hampshire	32,500
California	275,000	New Jersey	193,587
Colorado	23,000	New Mexico	10,110
Connecticut	29,200	New York	323,580
*Delaware		*North Carolina	
*Florida		North Dakota	28,000
Georgia	22,519	Ohio	169,607
Idaho	47,000	Oklahoma	44,600
Illinois	191,200	Oregon	93,181
Indiana	96,850	Pennsylvania	214,479
Iowa	135,286	Rhode Island	3,542
Kansas	26,521	South Carolina	21,168
Kentucky	45,260	South Dakota	41,256
Louisiana	72,142	Tennessee	18,740
Maine	61,623	Texas	57,446
Massachusetts	65,000	Utah	25,748
*Maryland		Vermont	40,000
Michigan	140,000	Virginia	90,000
Minnesota	71,230	Washington	124,662
*Mississippi		West Virginia	151,566
Missouri	52,844	Wisconsin	140,000
Montana	30,000	Wyoming	98,194
Total			$3,419,816

*Nonresidential license only and no report.

MAHAN'S MARINES DEFEATED

Naval Football Team Takes Game at Harvard, 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3.—Five thousand persons turned out to see Leo Leary's naval football team beat the Philadelphia Marines, led by Ned Mahan, the former Harvard star, on the freshmen field this afternoon, the score being 7 to 0. The navy boys scored in the second period on a series of seven plays which carried the ball across the marines' goal from a point thirty-three yards up the field.

The Charlestown team once was held on downs on the three-yard line, Murray later missed a field goal from the eighteen-yard line, and at the end of the game the navy boys again were rushing inside the visitors' five-yard line. The marines reached the navy thirty-five-yard line in the second half when Wilson completed a forward pass from Mahan for a twenty-two-yard again. Eddie Casey and Enright made some good gains and so did Cannell, last year's Dartmouth quarter back.

MAY DECIDE SERVICE TIE.

Aviators and Fort Slocum Elevens Likely to Clash Again Sunday.

It is not improbable that another football game will be played next Sunday at Travers Island, the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club, to decide the supremacy in the organization's army and navy posts metropolitan district championship football league. Paul H. Pilgrim of the Mercury Foot Club made this announcement yesterday when he stated that the officials of the organization had decided on such a plan, conditional on the status of the eleven representing the Aviation Training Camp at Mineola, which is tied with the Fort Slocum team for the championship.

Under the present arrangements if the Mineola team is not further weakened by Friday the game will be played, as the Fort Slocum eleven is anxious to engage its rivals in another championship battle. Already the aviators' team has been greatly weakened through military movements and transfer of some of its most dependable members to other camps, and the general opinion of those who witnessed the two teams in action at Travers Island last Sunday, in that this had a lot to do with the inability of the eleven to score on the Fort Slocum team.

The aviators are scheduled to break camp on Dec. 15, and this is prompting the New York A. C. officials in their efforts to arrange another game before the eleven is disbanded entirely. If changes are made in the Mineola aggregation before Friday, New York A. C. championship medals will be awarded to the members of both elevens, which are now tied for the title with records of victories and no defeats.

CORNELL PROUD OF SEASON.

Daily Sun Calls Football Year "One of Its Most Successful."

ITHACA, Dec. 3.—Although from the point of view of victories the Cornell football season has been disastrous, the attitude of the student body here is one of satisfaction. Coach Sharpe in interviews has already made clear the problem which confronted him, and the manner in which general opinion regards the season is voiced in the following editorial from The Cornell Daily Sun the day after the defeat by Pennsylvania:

"Cornell has just completed one of its most successful football seasons. The fact that we were able to keep a team which played the best it knew how, which played every minute of every the games in which it faced overwhelming odds, speaks well for the spirit that kept Cornell's football players together throughout the season. When the athletic season started we knew that it was a matter of a toss-up whether Cornell would win or lose the majority of its games, but we also knew that the team would play the same sportsmanlike brand of football it has always played, and in the fulfillment of that aim we are satisfied. There have been no excuses to offer; no time has been wasted on thinking about what might have been; the men got down to work, and with that to look forward to than any Cornell team has had in many years, they plugged through to the end, even though they felt that the end would be a defeat at the hands of Penn. If the rest of the athletics at Cornell can be kept up to the standard of the football season, Cornell will have a right to feel proud of the stand we have taken in continuing athletics this year."

PENN MEN GET INSIGNIA.

Sixteen Members of 'Varsity Football Squad Win Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity football insignia has been awarded to sixteen of the players who participated in part or all of the Dartmouth, Michigan, or Cornell games. Captain Heinie Miller, Bert Bell, Howard Berry, Alex Wray, and Hobie Light were the veterans to receive the coveted letter for two consecutive years. Maynard, Thomas, Cleary, Deiller, Van Ginkle, and Straus were awarded the "P" for the first time. The substitutes who got into the letter games and also received the award were Rosenau, Cook, Weil, Cressel, and Quigley.

MAY HOLD COLLEGE MEET.

I. C. A. A. A. A. Said to be Ready to Restore Annual Contests.

Local athletic officials received information yesterday from Philadelphia that there was a plan on foot to restore the intercollegiate outdoor track and field championships which were abandoned for the duration of the war through a decision of the I. C. A. A. A. A. Executive Committee several months ago. According to the rumor, delegates have taken it upon themselves to intercede with the association officials and to visit the colleges which have taken a stand against championship competition in an effort to change the present attitude. It is possible also that something along the lines of restoring the sports may come up at the I. C. A. A. A. A. meeting scheduled for next month.

TIE ON PINEHURST Llinks.

Shannon and Bowen Lead for Prize in Tin Whistles' Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 3.—R. C. Shannon 2d of Brockport, handicap 6, and J. B. Bowen of Philadelphia, handicap 18, tied for the first prize in the Tin Whistles' twelve selected holes tourney at Pinehurst today, each playing six holes going out and coming in for a total of 45.

John H. Clapp of Washington, handicap 7, finished a stroke behind the leaders, but won the prize for the best gross in 38, 40—82. Clapp's 80 out was the best so far done here this season on the championship course.

Rickey Angling for Hendricks.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Branch Rickey, President of the St. Louis Nationals, said today that he again has Jack Hendricks, manager of the Indianapolis Club, "under consideration" for manager of the St. Louis Nationals. He said he did not know how far the negotiations had progressed for Hendricks to become owner of the Indianapolis Club.

Donald Ross Does Course in Par.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 3.—Donald Ross, who has just arrived at Pinehurst for the Winter, started in by playing the championship course in 35, 36—71 today. This is par, and is incidentally an improvement of nine strokes on the best amateur round so far played here this season.

AGITATION TO CURB PITCHERS RENEWED

President Tener to Propose Reducing Size of Plate to Curtail Power of Twirlers.

The fact that only half a dozen batsmen of the National League were able to get into the .300 class during the past season has again started an agitation to change the rules in some way so that the power which the pitchers now hold in the national game can be curbed. All the baseball officials admit that the pitcher nowadays has too great an advantage over the batsman and that the game would be more of a popular attraction if there was more hitting. Pitchers' battles do not excite much enthusiasm for baseball fans, they would rather see lots of hitting and more runs scored.

President Tener of the National League is among those who favor curbing the privileges of the pitchers. Last season President Tener and the National League went on record against the use of the moist ball, the emery ball, the talcum powder ball, and all the other tricks used by pitchers to make their flinging more effective. When only six batsmen in a major league can bat at a .300 gait in a season, baseball men realize that something should be done to increase the hitting. Manager McGraw of the Giants is in favor of some change in the rules which will increase the hitting.

Captain Charley Herzog of the Giants suggests that the pitchers be prohibited from using a windup before throwing to the batter. He says that if this practice of preliminary gymnastics by the pitchers was abolished, the batting would immediately improve. He says that he knows any number of players who are normally good hitters, whose value is annulled because they become rattled when a pitcher whirls his arm around his head two or three times before throwing the ball.

The American League took no action on the moist ball last season, while the National League referred it to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee, which includes members of both leagues, did not meet, so no action was taken on the question. At both major league meetings next week, however, the subject will come up again, and it is likely that radical action may be taken against this style of pitching.

Among the suggestions which will be made to the Rules Committee will be one from President Tener to reduce the size of the plate. By shaving off both sides of the plate, President Tener believes that the batsmen would be given a far greater advantage than he now has. The home plate is now seventeen inches wide, and by cutting it down an inch or two, the pitcher would have a more difficult mark to shoot at than the plate in its present size.

Roger Peckinpaugh, the Yankee shortstop, announces that he believes that the Yanks have a good chance to finish at least in third place next season. Peck says: "I don't think we will win the pennant next season, but we are likely to finish considerably higher than we did the past season, if we can keep our fellows out of the hospital. If Huggins succeeds in adding Derrill Pratt to our outfielders I will be sure to run not lower than third.

"I know New York wants a pennant winner," says Peckingpaugh, "and Colonel Ruppert would give a lot of money to have one, but facts are facts, and Huggins will have to strengthen more than one spot before he can win a championship. If we get Pratt we will be stronger at second than we were. We have picked up another good catcher in Ruel of Memphis, while some of the outfielders tried out during the last few weeks of the season may come through. We were handicapped last year by our outfielders failing to throw runners out at the plate, and from what I have heard, I think Huggins will try to land some gardeners who can throw. We have some good pitchers—very good, in fact. Give us a better throwing outfield and bolster up our hitting a trifle and we will be right up with the leaders."

President Thomas J. Hickey is very optimistic about the future of the American Association, and says that his organization will not only start the season but also finish it. Mr. Hickey was one of the leading opponents to the third major league scheme which was suggested at Louisville, a movement which would have probably put four American League clubs and four of the International League out of business. Mr. Hickey predicts, however, that the International League will be unable to start next season.

"The American Association," says Mr. Hickey, "will not only start the season but will finish it. We will not be compelled to ask any favors of the Government. We are in better condition for next year probably than any other league in the country, because so many of our players are above the draft age. I know, however, that the International League will be unable to start."

10,000 HUNTED FOR DEER.

Conservation Commission Compiles Figures for Four Counties.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The wily buck was stalked by more than 10,000 hunters in the four counties of Hamilton, Warren, Saratoga, and Washington during the last deer hunting season, according to figures compiled by the Conservation Commission from the reports of game protectors in the Eastern Adirondack Division. They brought down 1,735 deer and fifty-three bear.

Hamilton County led with 6,442 reported hunters and 1,312 deer and 40 bears. Warren County followed with 2,551 hunters, 276 deer and 13 bears. Saratoga County, which has comparatively little deer hunting country, had 1,150 deer hunters afield, and they shot a total of 187 bucks. Washington County, which does not figure largely as a deer producing section, had only 380 hunters, who took 30 deer.

The Conservation Commission estimates that deer produce an average of at least 100 pounds of dressed meat each, which gives a total of 175,500 pounds, or approximately 87 tons. The diversity of opinion regarding the palatability of the black bear makes an estimate of the utilization of that most elusive of all New York's big game impossible, in the opinion of the commission. It was stated at the office in Albany, however, that this has been an exceptional year for bears, particularly in Hamilton, County.

Each game protector, in co-operation with hotel and boarding house keepers and guides, made up figures for the number of hunters and their bags in his own district. Similar statistics, covering the entire Adirondacks and Catskills, are being compiled for the purpose of ascertaining the State's total annual bear harvest, its value as a food resource, and the extent of the industry of caring for sportsmen during the deer hunting season.

Will Also Hold Service Games.

Following the lead of its sister organization in New York, the Millrose A. A., the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia has announced that during the Winter months a series of indoor track and field meets will be held under the auspices of the organization for soldiers and sailors. Programs at these meets will be made up of events entirely for enlisted men of both branches of the service. At the club's annual games next March the one-mile and two-mile soldier relay championships will be decided.

Berkeley Irving Five Is Victor.

Berkeley Irving School's third basket ball team triumphed over the De La Salle juniors in a close game on the former's court yesterday by the score of 15 to 14.

For Christmas give

PARKER

LUCKY CURVE

SAFETY-SEALED

FOUNTAIN PENS

FOR the boys at the front, for relatives, friends and sweethearts. The enduring gift, always appreciated, always useful.

Parker Self-fillers are *safety-sealed*, the new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pens. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or uniform.

In event of injury to interior mechanism, the pen automatically changes from a Self-filler to non-Self-filler without interruption of service. Because of these exclusive features it's the pen for the army and navy, where only dependable pens are wanted.

Your search for suitable gifts is at an end—decide on PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS. The name is your guarantee of quality.

Obtainable at most stores where fountain pens are sold.

PARKER PEN CO., 310 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

New York Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

No. 20—$2.50
No. 21—3.50
No. 51—3.50
No. 24—4.00
No. 14—Gold Sterling, 5.00
No. 14—Gold Plate, 6.00

Parker Clips 25c extra.

Ink tablets in place of fluid ink for soldiers' use, box of 36 for 10 cents.

At leading dealers.

They frequently deserve a good shaking! But they can stand it!

Tailored to keep their shape even under severe treatment.

Army officers' uniforms.

Same high standards of making uniforms as in civilian clothes for men and boys.

Fit we guarantee.

Everything a soldier needs and wears. Everything from collapsible canvas basins to collapsible "clothes closets."

Bed rolls. Outdoor sleeping bags. Money belts. "Westpointer" shoes. Woolen undercoats of "camel fleece." Woolen underhelmets. Garrison caps. Campaign hats.

Prices reasonable.

A Christmas suggestion! The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case. Designed to pack in the pack.

$2.50 complete.

Skates and skating shoes. Sporting goods in all four stores.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ABSINTHE PERNOD " wanted for export; have permission from Exports Administrative Board, Washington. Answer Y 308 Times Annex.

APPAREL, Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, 316; Columbia American, all colors, 90610; velours 544, 11060, 13046; Stevens and U. S. 153. Standard Woolen, Madison Square 4620.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light and heavyweight velours, all shades, for cash. Call Tuesday with samples. Bernstein, Baum Da Costa Co., 38 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany taupe 771 broadcloth. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1868.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all shades, M. S. 2339. Call after 9.30 A. M.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White and tan, 50 inches, cheap. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all shades. K 116 Times.

BUNTING Wanted.—12,000 sq. yds. good wool flag bunting; assorted colors; all widths. Call Spring 8894.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 00057; blue, brown, taupe, burgundy; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 9425.

CHUDDAH CLOTH Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Chuddah cloth, black and navy blue; spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bros., 14 and 16 West 24th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors; 6-4 and ¾ cash. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Meisel open for jobs of cloth and plush coats and cloth skirts; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent, exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats in ladies', misses', juniors', and stouts. Call all week, 9-12, 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs of velour coats, fur and plush trimmed; must be cheap; spot cash; quantity no object. L. Greenberg & Bros., 30 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and junior Spring styles. 137 West 25th St., eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring models; Tuesday morning until noon. 1,270 Broadway, Room 508.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of the better grade; also jobs in fall coats. 133 West 27th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers wanted to bring samples of coats and suits after 9 A. M. J. Zimmerman & Son, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. S. Goldberg & Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS AND SPRING SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will call with samples of better grades, 1,123 Broadway, Room 510, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Call with better grades juniors' and ladies' coats for the Spring. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber ready to place orders better grade Spring coats; phone for appointment, Farragut 9060.

COATS Wanted.—Rosenman & Co. will look at Spring samples in juniors', misses', and ladies' coats all week. 40-42 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Spring models all week. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits for Spring, all week. 15 East 26th St., Room 1911.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring coats and suits. Call all day, 21 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders, better grade. Call all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at Spring samples. 35 West 31st St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at medium and higher grades of Spring coats, all day. Sam Goldberg & Co., 103 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring styles. Call morning, 9-11, Room 407, 40 West 38d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. Call 7th floor, 16 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Infants', Children's and Juniors for out-of-town jobbers. Triner & Tannenbaum, 407 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring line of coats and suits. D. Baron & Co., 32 West 35th.

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COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at better grade; placing orders. 5 West 31st, sixth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, all grades of merchandise. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber call after 3:30 all week. 154 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring Coats; call all week. 9th floor, 127 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber looking for Spring coats. Call at 22 W. 32d, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, all week. 5th floor, 45 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models: snappy styles. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats all week. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh, single 034 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 277.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large orders on all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles; bring your own samples. Call between 9 and 4 P. M. today and Wednesday, 5th Av. Room 717. Mr. X. Kaye.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring silk, serge, and jersey dresses; both popular price and high grade goods required; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of taffeta and georgette dresses; up-to-date modes only. 32 West 35th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Can use for cash quantity of serges and jersey dresses to close out; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity Fall serge dresses for cash. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—New Spring styles, by jobber. 29 West 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses of the better grade; bring samples. Tenth floor, 11 West 32d.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring line dresses. 111 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses. Room 1109, 23 East 26th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted. Any kind; will pay spot cash. K 258 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Silk Milanese and tricot; open for quantity for cash. Lewis, Hurwitz & Co., 150 Madison Av.

KERSEYS Wanted.—15020, velours K544, 11050, poplin 90610 American and others, serges 104, 235, 538, 7120, Loraine 3673, Spring 2071.

LADIES' SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity. O'Neill, Phone Stuyvesant 127.

PILE FABRIC Wanted.—Wool or wool and cotton mixed for making powder puffs. Telephone Chelsea 1345.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 90077 or similar; also Panama; cash. Zipkin, 1133 B'way.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and cotton, cheap quality, in all colors. R 192 Times.

POM-POMS Wanted.—Brown and reindeer. Call Gramercy 4241.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy poplins. Farragut 2347.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange 6301 and 6314 black Amoskeag for navy, copen or tan. Farragut 2770.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES Wanted.—Also silk petticoats. J. Kaplan, 110 Washington St., Hoboken.

SERGES, AMOSKEAG, Wanted—All grades. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301, navy Copenhagen and tan. Farragut 2770.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 99, 9, 104; also poplin, all colors. Greeley 1156.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 1200, 12016, and 87, all colors. Gramercy 2954.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235-838, and Whitman 6. Madison Square 8475.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 40 Madison Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Large jobber open for silk skirts. Room 918, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Will look at samples all day. 149 West 30th St., 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—500 Fall suits. Shapiro, resident buyer, 1,270 Broadway, 4036 Madison Square.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Western jobber looking and placing orders on snappy Spring suits, coats, and dresses; also jobs on Fall coats, suits, and dresses. Krieger Cloak Co., 33 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—We are placing orders on snappy styles for misses', juniors', and ladies'. Call with samples all week, 8-10 West 19th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats of the better grade, all week, 17th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on Spring suits and coats. 3d floor, 129 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 4719.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats. 22 West 27th St., one flight.

SUITS Wanted.—Immediate delivery. Room 812, 1,123 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for any quantity all wool velours, all colors; also all wool poplins. J. Schlesinger, 132 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American K544 and 13046; will buy for cash. Market Cloak Co., 108 Grand St. Canal 9475.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 06057; blue, brown, taupe, burgundy; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 9425.

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Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACAS.—Mercerized Alberts, haircloth, pocketings to close out at reasonable prices. 45 East 17th St., Room 502.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery; full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursbeedt Apron Co., 1,133 Broadway.

APRONS.—300 dozen play aprons to close out. Telephone Cypress 4196.

BATH ROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 W. 18th St.

BATHROBES.—Men's, ladies', children's; immediate delivery. American White Goods, 140 West 22d.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges, &c.—Must be disposed of. 22 West 26th, sixth floor.

BROADCLOTH.—We have 90 pieces for sale; all colors; price $2.25 net. Chelsea 9356.

CHEVIOT.—140 piece ¾ cheviot; also heavy cloakings, plushes, &c. Farr. 9811.

CHINCHILLA.—We have for sale 18 pieces of Clark & Dana white chinchilla and one piece of plaid chinchilla; will charge the opening price, $2.50 net cash. Call Stuyvesant 5503.

COAT, Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur trimmed; popular colors; at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—3,000 fur trimmed, $9.90 net; better coats, $12.90 and up; pomposms, $13.75, also Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, plushes. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 to sell at sacrifice prices. Don't fail to see our velour coats with large mole collar at $6.75. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Sacrificing entire stock of better grade goods, fur-trimmed, at a bargain; call at once for best choice. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Specially priced for January sales; pom pom plushes, velours, and broadcloth, self and fur trimmed. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.— Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS—Children's, best lot ever offered; sizes 3 to 6; fine materials at $1.75. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; better made goods, high-class materials, fur trimmed. 53 West 24th, 13th West 25th St.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed; all shades. M. & D. Rubin, 34 West 17th. Chelsea 956.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; white and colored; sizes 2-6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—Spring line of infants' and children's; now ready; jobbers only. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS.—Children's coats, prior to removal, sizes 2 to 14, attractive price. Stern, Heineman & Herff, 71 5th Av.

COATS, fur trimmed, on the racks for immediate delivery at the price. L. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS. — For immediate delivery, assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, plushes, cloths; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen & Welssman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—To close out, in all desirable materials. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs children's, cloth and plush, selling below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Children's and juniors to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Sacrificing ladies' and children's in all fabrics. I. Frank, 45 West 22d St.

COATS.— 1,000 to close; last chance; price talks. Koch-Haveys, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs to close out; right prices. Charles Cohen, 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—100 fur-trimmed, assorted, to close out. Giants & Schreiber, 9 West 20th St.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out plush and velour, $5 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses', sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats to close out. J. Korestoff, 36, West 20th St.

COATS.—300 velour coats to close out. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS, velour, to close out. Tannenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, at sacrifice. R. Weksler, 170 5th Av.

COATINGS.—Velours and other kinds. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS, girls', to close out. J. M. E. Silverman Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS.—Job 150 to close out cheap. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed velour to close. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

COATS.—500 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES. — Party; graduation samples; serges, velvets, corduroys, ginghams; big assortment at very low prices. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES, Children's. — Serges, corduroys, and ginghams, 2 to 6, 6 to 14, to close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 15 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Have 600 serge and silk dresses to close out cheap to quick buyer. Militant Middy and Dress Co., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values, Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, satin, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Wolfert, 1,185 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Several hundred French, up to date, to close at $7. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES AND WAISTS.—George Nagley, Johnstone-Walker Co., Limited, Edmonton, Canada.

DRESSES.—150 high-class party frocks to close out at a price. Tel. Chelsea 1088.

DRESSES.—150 silk and Georgette to close out. Buchman, 8 West 13th St.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge dresses, to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th.

DRESSES, SERGES, from $7.50 up; close out cheap. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

FUR COLLARS to close out. J. Kaplan, Washington St., Hoboken. Tel. 1675 Hoboken.

FUR COLLARS.—Seal and muffon collars to sell. Farragut 287.

GABARDINES, Lorraine 3617, 3659; also Metcalf fine serge 565; reasonable. Farr. 8611.

GEORGETTES, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9385.

GEORGETTE WAISTS; close out. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 8468.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

JAPANESE HABUTAIS, and Shantungs, large stock, below market prices. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Sq. 7598.

KERAMI for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

KERSEY, 15020, K 544, 11050, 15024, plaid; poplin 90610, serges 3678, Loraine, black, Venetian lining. Spring 2371.

KERSEYS.—Juilliard 110, Deering, Millikens B 16. Madison Square 8121.

MEN'S CLOTHING JOB, 50 SUITS and OVERCOATS. 2,292 8th Av., corner 125d.

MIDDIES.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. William Freedman, 814 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

MILITARY SPECIALTIES.—Jobbers should see The Randolph Co., 21 West 21st St., immediately for a fast selling article wanted by every soldier.

PANAMA—Pacific, 54-inch. — L. Bachmann 8132. M. Weisman Son, 118 West 22d St.

PLUSHES.—Peco, $3.10; esq., $3.40; serge, Whitman's 1200, 45c.; 3-in. 7 strips beaver and mole, $1.95; Warombo broadcloth, all colors, $2.37½. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 815.

PLUSH COATS.—On account of removal will close out entire stock at sacrifice prices. M. Joffe, 40-46 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. baffin seal, G sealect, salts, velours du nord, Dehring seal. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES, Esquimette, Dobson 1164, Blumenthal crushed plush, all ridiculously cheap. Farr. 9812.

PLUSH. — Peco plush, in quantities, below mill prices. Farragut 2048.

POM-POM. — American 0816, navy, brown, green. Madison Square 8475.

POM-POMS, brown, green, and burgundy. Telephone Greeley 5213.

POPLINS.—Cotton warp poplin; also some different Spring goods for sale. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St. Chelsea 4018.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 1305; 36 inches; half wool. Farragut 3990.

RAINCOATS.—Girls' blue sateen, any quantity, $12 a dozen; immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 1321.

RUBBERIZED PIECE GOODS of assorted raincoat materials to close out. Call Sukloff, 1,015 Myrtle Av., Williamsburg 1807, Brooklyn.

SERGES.—We specialize on the following: American, Whitman's, Cleveland, Juilliards, American Wallworth, Botany, Gliberts; quantities of all numbers in stock, at prices that are interesting. Levensohn & Stein, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Andrews, 9464; botany, 11433; Juilliards, 54292; Gera, 9056; all other makes of French serges; reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 2956.

SERGES.—780 Botany men's wear, navy, $1.67½; also 764 Botany men's wear, navy, $1.25; any quantity; immediate delivery. Barnett, 18 West 27th. Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—Botany 764, $1.25; 780, $1.67½; 6301, 4234, 500, $1.75; 104, 9, 540, $1.70; 106, $2.15. D.-S. Woolen Exchange, 1,205 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—Arlington 106, 10, 104; Brightwood 4082; botany 500; Stevens 3550, 3020; Gera 10718; Pacific S. B. G. O. NS 258. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES, Poirets, Poplins.—For juniors, coats, suits, dresses; spot goods before opening; act quick. Watson, Room 407, Hotel York.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES, SILK PETTICOATS. J. Kaplan, 110 Washington St., Hoboken.

SERGE.—J. Gross & Co. Newport serge; navy, Gera 10718. Madison Square 1540.

SERGES.—Have for sale Wellington Sears 5500, black; quantity, Chelsea 9867.

SERGES, 7120, navy, 50 pieces, $1.72½ net. Heitzinger, Farragut 3068.

SHIRTINGS.—Woven, printed, and mercerized Madras, Russian cords, latest Spring patterns, below market price. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

SILKS.—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at $2.25; in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St., New York City.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 8186.

SILK POPLIN.—High lustre, black for sale below market price or exchange for colors. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LOFT for sale, close out. First floor, 11 East 31st St.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami; muffs to match in fine effects. Headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—500 better grade, specially priced for January sales; advance Spring style bargains. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 29th.

SUITS, COATS, to close out cheap. Fenster-stock & Rosen; 35 West 31st St.

UNDERWEAR.—Silk and satin underwear; envelope chemises, $16.50; gowns, $36; petticoats, $30; camisoles, $7.50 per dozen; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 8186.

VELOUR.—Heavy and light weight; navy, brown, green; also velveteen, 36 inches wide, navy and green. Farragut 3825.

VELOURS, F. & H., all colors, reasonable; also heavy cloakings, overcoatings, and chinchillas. Madison Square 9388.

VELOUR DU NORD, Salts, quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELOURS.—Brightwood, botany, F. & H. Madison Square 8121.

VENETIAN.—Have 250 pieces Marquis first number for sale. K 117 Times.

VELVET.—Have salts, velvet, 500, 51-inch black, $2.50. Phone 4297 Greeley.

VELVETEENS. — Crompton velveteens and corduroys. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9780.

VELVETEENS. — Will close below market price; also satins and Tussahs. R 191 Times.

VOILE.—1,000 yards imported dress voile to close out. Telephone Cypress 4196.

WAISTS.—500 dozen crepe de chine waists, all colors, $18 dozen, to be delivered at once. Arlington Waist Co., 21 East 22d.

WOOLEN GLOVES, puttees, half hose; army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mrs., 943 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—Job to close out. Kaplan, 20 West 22d St., 10th floor.

YARN.—Khaki and gray knitting; quantities, quick and future deliveries, various qualities, dealers supplied. Mayflower, Madison Square 9389.

Help Wanted.

BOYS wanted to handle stock in woolens. Apply store, 38 West 21st St.

DESIGNER.—On decorative linens. Call after 11 A. M., D. Inernan & Co., 124 West 24th St.

KNIT GOODS.—Sales agency desires communication with manufacturers or contractors with view to handling factory output. G 7 Times.

MANAGER, first class, capable of conducting ladies' specialty store in large city, New York State; wonderful opportunity for good man. Call care Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th St., between 9 and 11:30.

PROMINENT shirt manufacturer requires competent man to keep records and classify purchases and sales; must be experienced in this or similar kind of work; one who has been employed in similar institution will be preferred; steady position and good salary for the right party. When applying state experience, references, and salary expected. K 266 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Thoroughly experienced salesman who is acquainted with manufacturers of cloaks and suits, also dresses, to sell a superior fashion service direct from Paris on a popular-price basis; application will be treated as confidential from those who have had actual experience in selling fashion services; there is opportunity for advancement and promotion; salary or commission. K 120 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on military, sporting goods, and department stores, to carry a very profitable specialty as a side line; commission basis; write, stating line you handle and territory covered. K 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with established trade, wanted by thoroughly experienced executive; salary and have interest in business. R 35 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@5¾ p. c. for the best names
Saturday... " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Woman Favor Serviceable Hats.

According to reports from leading milliners in this city, the best selling lines in hats for women so far this season have been those designed for service and retailing for from $4 to $5 each. The demand this year, it is said, has been greater than ever before for the practical colors and hardy materials. Very light shades in many cases have been almost entirely neglected, and frail, delicate materials, no matter how attractively worked up, have not fared much better. Some water-proofed novelties introduced this year are said to have sold unusually well, in the more expensive lines as well as in the lower grades.

Make a Change in Selling Terms.

The generally crowded condition of the Southern railways, due to extensive troop movements, shipments of supplies, &c., has brought about a change in selling terms on the part of leading commission houses here that sell for mills located below Mason and Dixon's line. Unfinished cottons are the goods most affected, especially printcloths. These goods are now sold "delivery at mill," instead of "free on board mill," and in the case of printcloths the only shipping allowance given is flat rate of 45 cents a hundred pounds. Sheetings and other coarse yarn goods are handled somewhat differently, so far as the allowance for freight is concerned.

New Features in Holiday Waists.

The remark made by a prominent out-of-town buyer some time ago that the reason for the dull Fall in waists in New York City was the lack of new ideas has apparently had its effect. Christmas displays of blouses in the local department stores show a number of new and attractive features. With the usual white and flesh colored crepe de chines and georgettes there are the darker suit shades such as brown, taupe, wine color, and blue in velvets and other fabrics. They seem to be attracting a great deal of attention. The vest effect recently introduced is used a great deal in these new creations, and is frequently of Oriental design.

Good Spring Buying in Shoes.

According to reports from shoe manufacturers with offices in this city, Spring buying has already set in with fair activity. In men's lines it is said that tan is the most in favor so far, to a greater extent even than last year. In not a few cases advances of 10 and 15 cents are readily paid by buyers in those lines most in demand, evidently on the theory that later on further increases will be made. In women's shoes buying for 1918 is also good, though in some cases it does not yet equal the record of the same period a year ago. The military heel is said to continue much in favor in these lines. Though a number of bright colors are selling, it seems that tan, as in men's shoes, and other dark shades are the most generally sought.

Printcloths Have a Fair Day.

There was a fair snap to buying of printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday in spite of the break in cotton. Nearby business was reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 16 cents, with April-June goods of this construction sold at half a cent less. Nearby business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 12 cents, for January-March delivery at 11¾ cents, and for April-June at 11¾ cents. The last figure was reported paid for January-March shipments of 38½-inch 64-56s. Nearby contracts of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 10¾ cents, while later ones sold at an eighth less. One interesting report heard was that there were some "quick" 39-inch 68-72s, presumably second hand goods, available at 13½ cents. This was said to be a bargain, if true, for first-hand goods of this construction were held at 14 to 14¼ cents for anything like a nearby position. A better movement of fine-yarn cloths was told of. Nearby goods closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	16c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	15½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	15c	38½-inch, 60-56s	10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¾c	27-inch, 61-60s	*8½c

*Asked.

Christmas Season Opens Strong.

With Christmas only three weeks away, and with the Christmas displays in most of the local department stores finally completed, the holiday season has set in at last, it is said, at a very good clip. Though the rush of last Friday and Saturday, which surpassed anything so far this Fall, was due primar

OUTLOOK FOR LONG TERM BONDS

Our Statistical Department has prepared a treatise discussing the outlook for long term bonds, which will be sent to investors on request.

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Falls to Minimum on Eve of Delivery of President's Message.

Wall Street derived some comfort yesterday from the thought that the extreme dullness of the market might be due to the uncertainty preceding delivery of the President's message to Congress. The day's transactions were but little over a quarter million shares, notwithstanding which the fluctuations were quite wide. Losses of from 2 to 3 points were sustained by several issues, and there were few stocks that showed any evidence of a better demand. There is not much reason to look for an early increase in activity, although the market may temporarily reflect important developments in the war situation or in action taken by Congress.

The outstanding news of the day in the financial district became known too late to have any effect on stocks. That was the long-awaited report of the special committee named by the International Mercantile Marine Company to suggest a plan for clearing up the $2 per cent. accumulation of back dividends on the preferred. The committee decided against the plan calling for the funding of part of the amount, and on its recommendation the Directors yesterday declared a cash payment of 10 per cent. on account.

Investors have become so accustomed to big figures in connection with war costs that they received Secretary McAdoo's estimate of $13,500,000,000 as necessary appropriations for the next fiscal year without dismay. Until the United States systematizes its appropriations and expenditures estimates such as this will be regarded as little more than guesses as to the sums which the several departments must have. The preceding estimates placing an outside figure of $21,000,000,000 on the total cost of the war for the first year have already been partly discredited. Costly as the preparations have been, it has been found physically impossible to buy as much materials, foodstuffs, and transportation as was contemplated when the estimate was drawn up. The importance of the war by comparison with the normal activities of the Government is shown by the allowance of $11,000,000,000 of the total appropriations asked for carrying on the struggle. It does not tax the memory greatly to recall the time when the country was shocked by the talk of a billion-dollar Congress.

It is doubtful if the stock market will reflect a keen interest in the doings of the session of Congress. It is recognized that the huge sums needed for the next year must be raised by issuance of additional bonds and by some further increases in taxes, but the long period of liquidation has apparently discounted the unfavorable effects of the new tax measures, and investors are reconciled to the necessity for contributing to the war loans funds which would otherwise be used for the purchase of corporation securities.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Larger Transactions in Consols and Allied Bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Money was in better supply today. Discounts were quiet. The Stock Exchange showed a good undertone. The readjustment of dividend money was responsible for larger transactions in consols, the war loan, and other allied bonds.

Shipping shares were active and firm, while those of tin mines and gold mines received better attention. Argentine rails rallied, but Russian rails were dull and depressed. Armament shares were still easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 59 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 23 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 95 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5%	Sixty days	5¼@5%
Ninety days	5¼@5%	Ninety days	5¼@5%
Four months	5¼@5%	Four months	5¼@5%
Five months	5¼@5%	Five months	5¼@5%
Six months	5¼@5%	Six months	5¼@5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days . . . 3¼@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days . . . 3¾@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days . . . 4¼@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	3¼@3½
4 to 6 months	3¾@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	...
Cable	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅝	5.73⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅛	5.71½	5.71⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	—.15
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	...

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cables.	Last Week.
4.8905 London	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	$4.74½
5.1820 Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
China—			
Hongkong	71.00	71.25	71.25
Peking	107.00	107.25	107.25
Shanghai	100.00	100.25	100.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45	19.45
20.10 Holland	44.12½	44.25	41.37½
32.44 India—			
Bombay	34.50	34.75	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75	7.06
5.1823 Italy	7.06	7.06	7.06
40.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.75	52.00	52.00
Yokohama	52.00	52.25	52.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.125	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.75	13.00	13.00
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	26.50	26.75	26.75
Copenhagen	23.25	23.50	23.75
Christiania	23.75	24.00	23.82
19.295 Spain			
South America—	26.22	26.32	26.32
42.42 Rio	46.54	46.64	46.64
42.44 Buenos Aires	4.80	4.85	4.25⅝
5.1826 Switzerland			

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.		
60 Days.	90 Days.	90 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.70¼	$4.69¾	$4.66¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $576,244,000; balance, $58,500,610; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $206,641; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,854,767.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 15@25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, unchanged; in New York, 85¾c, up 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 65¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$704,718	$73,195,838
Ord. Internal rev.	3,088,185	271,007,234
Income tax	277,028	32,709,270
Miscellaneous	382,715	90,171,583
Total receipts	$4,453,648	$467,113,925
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	28,534,849	1,375,494,102
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	678,051,520	1,377,861,750
Expenditures	32,176,290	1,842,513,928

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with the statement of last week:

	Dec. 1, 1917.	Last Week.	Decrease from *Increase.
Circulation	$5,459,000	$5,459,000	*$1,000
Loans, discounts and investments	514,551,000	508,409,000	6,642,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	432,086,000	436,261,000	4,175,000
Due to banks	133,286,00	131,822,000	*1,463,000
Time deposits	22,748,0 0	21,576,000	1,172,000
Exchange clearances	19,200,000	16,900,000	*2,300,000
Due from banks	94,395,000	89,857,000	5,538,000
Cash in banks and in Fed. Res. banks	55,476,000	52,149,000	3,327,000
Cash excess and with Fed. Res. banks	7,016,000	4,595,000	2,420,000

SHONTS EXPLAINS FINANCES

Head of N. Y. Railways Tells of Payment of Receivership Fund.

The annual meeting of the New York Railways Company yesterday was marked by the attempt of a stockholder to trace the sum of nearly $1,500,000 which the company had received from the settlement of the Metropolitan receivership. President Shonts explained that of this money $950,000 had paid off a mortgage, $650,000 was used to cover a note issue of the Reorganization Committee, $750,000 was invested in 4 per cent. bonds of the company, $800,000 was on deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company as security for a note issue, and the rest was cash on hand.

A resolution instructing the Directors in the future to elect only officers who do not hold similar positions in other companies, so that they may devote all their attention to the company's interests, was voted down.

Referring to the strike of a year ago, Mr. Shonts said that the company had made the best agreement it could with the men, and at the outbreak of the strike was powerless to cope with the situation, and could only obtain adequate protection from the city administration by a threat to take the case to Governor Whitman if this protection was not forthcoming. The possibility of municipal ownership and the company's efforts to secure 2 cents far transfers were also alluded to.

A. D. Juilliard was elected a Director of the company in place of Seward Prosser, resigned. The other retiring Directors were re-elected.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 30, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 24		$15,363,419.60
Receipts—		
Revenues	$18,030,540.14	
Miscellaneous	32,766.28	
		18,063,315.42
		$36,431,735.02
Payments—		
General administration	$3,989,154.14	
Repayment of temporary loans	10,001,803.00	
Revenue bonds and bills	3,700.00	
Redemption of city debt	40,672.97	
Interest on city debt		
		14,034,927.11
Balance Nov. 30		$22,396,807.91
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Nov. 24		$4,252,386.87
receipts		145,039.20
		$4,397,426.07
Payments		12,000.00
Balance uninvested Nov. 30		4,385,426.07
Aggregate balances Nov. 30		$26,782,215.98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	268,360	1,369,743	536,317
Year to date	172,212,178	206,274,245	162,060,602

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	72	73	100	Adams Express	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
	72	73	50	Do., odd lot	72	72	72	72	...
	17⅝	18	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
	15	15⅛	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
	45	46	50	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	46	46	46	46	...
	34½	34⅝	6,100	Am. Banknote	35½	35½	32¾	32¾	— 1⅛
	97	100	100	Am. Can	96	96	96	96	+ ½
	65½	66	400	Am. Can pf	66¼	66¼	66	66	+ ½
	28¼	28¾	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	29⅜	29⅜	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
	80	85	100	Am. Cotton Oil	80	80	80	80	— 13
	12½	12¾	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
	54	56	700	Am. H. & Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
	10½	11	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	56	56	54	54	— 1
	53	55	100	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
	25½	26	100	Am. International	55	55	53	53	— ¾
	53	55	200	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25	...
	25	25¼	100	Am. Locomotive	53	53	53	53	...
	53	53½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— 3½
	74	75	100	Am. Malting	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
	100½	101½	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	75	75½	75	75	...
	55	56¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	101	101	101	...
	90	98	3,100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	55	55	55	55	...
	92	93	200	Am. Steel Fdries	93	93	93	93	+ ½
	60	61	100	Am. Sugar Ref	61	61	60	60	— ½
	99	99½	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100	100⅝	— ⅛
	165½	166	600	Am. Sumatra Tob	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	— ½
	84	85	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	85	85	85	85	...
	132	133	100	Am. Tobacco	133	133	132	132	— 1
	57	57½	7,700	Am. Tobacco pf	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	— ¼
	81	82	200	Anaconda Copper	82	82	81	81	— ½
	97	97½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
	96¾	97	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97¼	98	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
	53⅝	53¾	1,800	Baldwin Loco	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
	48½	48¾	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	— ⅛
	91¼	91½	10	Barrett Co	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	— ⅛
	78½	79	1,300	Bethlehem Steel	78½	79½	78	78	— 1½
	98½	99	34,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	— ½
	44	44½	500	Beth. S. pf. sub. r.f.p.	44½	44½	44	44	...
	113½	114	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	114	114	113½	113½	+ ¼
	17	17½	700	Burns Brothers	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅝
	37	40	900	Butte & Superior	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
	132¾	133¾	100	California Pet. pf	132¾	133	132	132½	— ½
	65¾	66¼	1,400	Canadian Pacific	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	+ ½
	30	31	900	Central Leather Co	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	— 1¼
	43	46¼	300	Cerro de Pasco	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	...
	6	7	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	6¾	7	6¾	7	...
	37	37½	200	Chi. Great Western	36¾	37	36½	36¾	+ ¼
	77¾	78¾	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	77½	78¼	77½	78	+ ¼
	37	37¾	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	92	93	93	93	+ ¼
	77¾	78¼	100	Chi. & Northw. x d	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
	18¼	18¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P. c	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
	41½	42	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. c. pf. t. c	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	...
	41¾	42	1,700	Chino Copper	41¾	41¾	34	34	— 1
	23¾	24	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¼	48¼	46¾	46¾	...
	49	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	— ½
	30¼	30⅝	100	Columbia Gas & El	84¾	84¾	84	84	— ½
	83½	84	200	Consolidated Gas	96	96	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
	90	98	200	Continental Can	42	42	42	42	...
	42	45½	100	Continental Insur	45	45	45	45	...
	42	45	20	Do., odd lot	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
	27½	27⅝	550	Corn Products Ref	55	55	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
	55	56	1,400	Crucible Steel	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
	53½	54	100	Crucible Steel pf	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
	77⅜	78¼	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	78	78	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
	95	96¼	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	— 1
	92	93	300	Deere & Co. pf	92	92½	92	92	...
	190	195	400	Delaware & Hudson	190	190	190	190	...
	34½	35	100	Del., Lack. & West	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
	6¾	7	700	Distillers' Securities	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
	14¾	15	500	Dome Mines	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
	21¼	21¾	500	Erie	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
	17⅞	18	100	Erie 1st pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	32¾	33	300	Erie 2d pf	32¾	32¾	31	31	— 2¼
	31¾	32	300	Federal M. & S. pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
	33	33¼	200	Gaston, W. & W	130¾	130¾	128¾	128¾	— 2
	87½	88	2,400	General Electric	89¾	89¾	87½	87½	+1½
	36¾	37	2,200	General Motors	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	...
	90½	91	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ¼
	27	28	100	Great Northern pf	27	27	27	28	— ¼
	37½	38	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
	85	86	100	Greene-Cananea	86	86	86	86	— 1
	33¼	33½	550	Gulf States Steel	35	35	33¼	35	+3½
	28½	29	700	Hartman Corp	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
	95	96	200	Haskell & Barker	95	95	95	95	...
	94¼	95	100	Homestake Mining	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅝
	42½	43	100	Illinois Central	46	46	42½	43	— ¾
	7	7½	300	Inspiration Copper	7	7	7	7	— ¼
	43	44	100	Interboro Consol. pf	43	43	43	43	...
	111⅞	112	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114¼	114¼	111	111	...
	24½	25	1,200	Int. Mer. Marine	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
	97½	98	1,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	97½	97½	95¾	96	— ⅛
	26½	26¾	19,100	Int. Nickel	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
	25½	26	300	Int. Paper pf	25½	26	25½	25½	...
	56	56	400	Int. Paper pf. sta	56	56	56	56	— ¾
	40½	41	200	Kelly Spring Tire	40½	40½	39	39	— 2
	31½	31¾	2,250	Kennecott Copper	31½	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
	81	82	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	81	79¾	79¾	80	— ⅞
	8	9	100	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	...
	102	104	100	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	102	+ 1
	116	118	200	Louis. & Nash	116	114¼	114¼	114½	— 2¼
	28⅝	30½	3,500	Maxwell Motors	28⅝	30½	28	28	— ¾
	58½	59	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	58½	58⅝	57	57	— ⅞
	23¾	24¾	6,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	23¾	24¾	22	22	— 1⅝
	79¼	80	1,300	Mexican Petroleum	79¼	79¾	78	78½	— ⅛
	87½	88	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	87½	88¼	87½	87½	— ½
	27¾	28	400	Miami Copper	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
	43	45	400	Midvale Steel	43	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅞
	27½	28	1,400	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	27½	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅞
	24⅝	24¾	1,400	Nat. Cond. & Supply	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	...
	36¾	37¼	300	Nat. Enam. & Stg	36¾	37¼	36¾	37	— ⅛
	44	44	100	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	+ ½
	100	100	200	Nat. Lead pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
	17⅛	17⅝	100	New Con. Copper	17⅛	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ½
	68¾	69	200	N. Y. Central	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	— ¼
	27¼	27½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	27½	27¾	27½	27½	— 1
	84½	84¾	300	Northern Pacific	84	84½	84	84	...
	66¾	66¾	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	66¾	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ½
	35¾	36	500	Ohio Cities Gas	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	+ ½
	4¼	4½	100	Ontario Mining	4¼	4½	45	45	— 1
	30	30	8,900	Penn. R. R	30	30	30	30	...
	48	48	100	People's Gas, Chi	48	48	48	48	+ ½
	27¼	27½	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
	30⅝	30⅞	100	Philadelphia Co	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
	80	88	200	Pierce-Arrow	80	89¼	79¼	88¼	— 1¾
	88¼	88¾	200	Pitts. Coal pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
	22½	23	200	Pitts. Steel pf	22½	22½	22	22	...
	19	19	400	Pitts. & West Va	19	19	18	18	— ⅛
	119	119	200	Pond Cr. Coal t c	119	119	115	116½	— 2½
	22¾	23	2,300	Pullman Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
	70¾	70¾	500	Ray Con. Copper	70¾	70¾	68¾	69¼	— 1½
	73¼	73¾	2,500	Readings	73¼	76½	73¼	76	+ ⅝
	70	70	3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	70	70	70	70	+ ½
	14½	14¾	100	Royal Dutch t r	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
	6	6	100	St. Louis-San Fran	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
	138¾	138¾	300	Saxon Motor	138¾	138¾	137¼	137¼	— 1½
	115	115	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	115	115	115	115	— 3
	31¼	31¼	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	31¼	31¼	31	31	...
	38	38	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	38	38	36	36	— ½
	81¼	81¼	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅜
	24¾	24¾	100	Southern Pacific	24¾	24¾	24	24	— 1
	44¾	44¾	100	Southern Railway	44¾	48¼	44	44	— 1½
	38	38	11,800	Studebaker Co	38	39	38	39	+2
	35	35	300	Stutz Motor	35	35	34	34	— ½
	12¾	12¾	700	Superior Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
	142¼	142¾	200	Tennessee C. & C	140¼	142¾	140¼	142¼	...
	17¼	17¼	500	Texas Co	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
	51½	51½	100	Third Avenue	51½	51½	49½	50	— 1½
	112	112	3,300	Tobacco Products	112	112	110	111¾	— 1
	70	70	2,600	Union Pacific	70	70	70	70	+ ½
	37	37	500	Union Pacific pf	37	37	37	37	— ½
	90½	92	200	United Alloy Steel	90½	90½	89	89	— 2½
	120½	121	1,800	United Cigar Stores	120½	120½	120½	120½	— 2½
	110	111	100	U. S. Cast Iron P	110	110¾	110	110½	— 2½
	51½	53½	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	51½	53½	51¾	53	+1
	97	97	100	U. S. Rubber	97	97	97	97	...
	46½	46¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	46½	46¾	45½	45½	— ⅝
	91¾	92¾	200	U. S. Sm. R. & M	91¾	92¾	91	91	— ⅝
	108¾	108¾	50,000	U. S. Steel	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
	77	78¾	5,900	U. S. Steel pf	77	78¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅜
	40	40	200	Utah Copper	40	40	40	40	...
	13	13	300	Wabash pf. A	13	13	13	13	— 1⅜
	81¾	82¼	100	Western Maryland	81¾	82¼	81¾	81¾	— 1¼
	38¼	38¾	100	Western Union Tel	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	...
	48	48	100	Do., odd lot	48	48	48	48	...
	20	20	100	Westingh. E. & M	20	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
	71¾	71¾	20,800	Wilson & Co	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
	107	107	100	Willys-Overland	107	107	106	106	— 1
	36¼	36¼	500	Willys-Overland pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾
	106½	108	500	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	106½	108	106½	106½	— 1
	36½	37½	500	Worthington Pump	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¾

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.40	57.04	57.10	— .45
25 industrials	70.81	69.80	70.08	— .60
50 stocks	64.10	63.42	63.59	— .52

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 3	64.10	63.42	63.59	— .52
Dec. 1	64.15	63.60	64.11	+ .06
Nov. 30	64.26	63.40	64.02	— .30
Nov. 29	Holiday.			
Nov. 28	65.14	64.33	64.61	— .55
Nov. 27	65.56	64.84	65.16	— .51
Nov. 26	65.90	65.06	65.67	+ .33

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Nov.	64.18	Dec. 1	63.42	Dec. 3	63.59
1916.	99.26	Dec. 4	88.58	Dec. 20	90.50
1915.	91.80	Dec. 7	83.58	Dec. 24	90.20
1914.	64.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	63.05
1913.	68.60	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.05
1912.	82.64	Dec. 3	72.23	Dec. 10	78.20
1911.	84.41	June 26	80.87	Sep. 25	77.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec.	64.18	Dec. 1	63.42	Dec. 3	63.59
*1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	80.42	Nov. 8	63.59
†1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	90.91	Sep. 22	98.19

Full Years.

1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.59	Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	73.80	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30	69.20
1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.05
1912.	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb.	78.20
1911.	84.41	June 26	80.87	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec. 3	76.92	—.17	Nov. 24	77.31	+.16
Dec. 1	77.09	—.06	Nov. 22	77.45	+.02
Nov. 30	77.15	—.25	Nov. 22	77.13	+.07
Nov. 29	Holiday		Nov. 21	77.06	+.19
Nov. 28	77.88	—.00	Nov. 20	76.87	+.14
Nov. 27	77.44	—..

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MERCANTILE MARINE TO PAY 10% IN CASH

Directors Vote Payment on Account of Accrued Preferred Dividends.

AMOUNT REDUCED TO 72%

President Franklin Refuses to Talk About the Probability of Further Disbursements.

Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company declared at a special meeting yesterday a cash dividend of 10 per cent. on account of the back dividend accrued on the preferred stock of the company prior to Aug. 1 last. In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the special committee appointed to consider the matter, the Directors abandoned the idea of funding the remainder of the back dividends.

President Franklin stated that, contrary to reports previously given out, the accrued dividends affected did not amount to 88 per cent. on the preferred stock, but to 82 per cent. The dividend declared yesterday, consequently, reduces the amount to 72 per cent. A regular dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock becomes due Feb. 1 next, and it is the expectation that this will be paid, but no decision will be reached on this matter until the January Directors' meeting. The special dividend declared yesterday will be payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 14.

According to President Franklin's statement, the special committee, which has had the matter of the back dividends under consideration for a little more than a month, "was unanimously of the opinion that any plan for the adjustment of the back dividends should (1) provide for the settlement of the entire amount of back dividends; (2) be so fair to both classes of outstanding stock as unqualifiedly to recommend itself to substantially all of the stockholders, and (3) leave the company in a sound cash position and not unduly burdened with additional fixed interest charges and maturing obligations.

"The special committee called to the attention of the board that (1) the undivided net profits of the subsidiary companies which have not been declared as dividends to the International Mercantile Marine Company, and the declaration of which it is impracticable to obtain at this time, cannot be reckoned as part of the net profits from which dividends can be declared, whether settled for in cash, securities, or stock; (2) to a considerable extent the net undivided profits of the Marine Company are now held as cash, but were used at the time of the readjustment for the retirement of bonded indebtedness."

Mr. Franklin refused to say whether or not the decision of the board held out any likelihood of further cash payments in the future against the back dividends, on the ground that the future was still too uncertain to justify predictions. He said, however, that neither a funding plan nor any larger cash payment than that actually decided upon had been seriously considered by the committee.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	$1,592,598	$1,411,781	$1,183,276
Net after tax	508,871	521,434	379,512
10 mos. gross	12,742,366	10,976,522	.....
Net after tax	2,952,095	2,744,081	.....

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—

	1916.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	3,336,307	2,952,207	$375,100
Net	$74,605	1,034,066	*150,461
Sur. after chg. and taxes	304,088	475,804	*169,980
10 mos. gross	31,616,460	24,077,501	2,538,959
Net	10,356,190	10,770,539	*414,409
Sur. after chg. and taxes	4,474,132	5,123,452	*649,320

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	11,034,581	10,575,240	9,515,771
Net after tax	3,349,463	3,911,767	3,434,961
10 mos. gross	94,305,982	81,223,841	78,050,166
Net after tax	19,646,849	25,419,720	22,967,369

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	1,800,992	1,625,834	178,158
Net after tax	*335,589	651,976	*116,387
10 mos. gross	15,163,973	13,162,171	2,001,802
Net after tax	74,873,229	4,272,807	602,422

*Decrease. †Taxes for October and for the ten months increased $147,925 and $320,110 respectively, due to demands of war tax law enacted Oct. 3, 1917.

HOCKING VALLEY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	1,008,127	791,970	698,629
Net after tax	232,844	256,925	286,217
Sur. after chg	122,633	206,083	153,702
10 mos. gross	8,980,277	6,810,946	5,218,049
Net after tax	2,301,217	1,697,649	1,916,260
Sur. after chg	1,934,056	1,128,580	513,811

MOBILE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	1,348,349	1,068,071	1,042,922
Net after tax	221,903	192,872	252,850
4 mos. gross	4,784,553	4,009,069	3,899,344
Net after tax	828,546	727,014	739,930

NEW YORK CENTRAL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. gross	20,745,164	17,851,688	16,219,433
Net af. tax	5,682,285	5,677,203	5,522,845
Sur. af. chg	3,906,285	3,878,374	4,221,289
10 mos. gr	180,476,653	168,628,982	136,077,885
Net af. tax	42,109,610	53,702,731	35,954,186
Sur. af. chg	20,998,771	37,551,848	19,417,180

Total all lines—

Oct. gross	27,560,992	32,264,056	28,525,076
Net af. tax	9,031,458	10,740,783	9,892,675
10 mos. gr	326,702,220	299,342,449	238,250,840
Net af. tax	77,183,818	96,756,413	66,478,209

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Oct. gross	8,338,689	7,688,068	7,166,295
Net aft. tax	3,146,621	3,272,164	3,378,718
10 mos. gross	73,021,576	65,571,613	52,978,499
Net aft. tax	24,581,223	24,736,546	18,595,559

PERE MARQUETTE for October—

	October	7 Months.
Gross	2,157,886	14,274,274
Net after expenses	623,302	4,624,188
Surp. aft. tax. & chgs.	280,627	2,284,209

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	3,313,228	2,746,845	$566,383
Net	976,595	400,153	*23,558
Sur. aft. chgs.	173,597	200,349	*26,752

*Decrease. †Comprises $1,219,936 from water works properties and $1,400,328 from West Penn Traction properties.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILWAYS collateral trust for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross revenue	9,289,913	8,455,008	8,045,205
Net revenue	4,465,427	4,009,947	4,174,939
Oper. income	3,602,063	3,377,831	3,474,716
Total	3,753,682	3,513,823	3,562,620
Net income	1,367,029	1,205,118	1,404,211
Surplus	190,675	130,575	298,858

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT CO. a subsidiary of the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
October gross	545,046	450,264	94,782
Net earnings	184,494	187,758	*3,264
Sur. aft chgs.	107,041	112,959	*5,808
Bal. after pref. dividend	62,561	39,511	*7,220
10 mos. gross	5,231,507	4,221,007	1,050,500
Net earnings	2,008,282	2,079,928	*71,646
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,329,460	1,147,588	81,872
Bal. after pref. dividend	989,173	923,036	66,137

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
October gross	347,635	237,537	109,793
Net after tax	94,610	70,320	34,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	75,920	49,736	34,540
4 mos. gross	1,384,537	967,063	477,274
Net after tax	304,902	250,905	104,897
Sur. aft. chgs.	282,164	174,765	107,350

SEARS-ROEBUCK November sales, $19,872,435 or $2,191,488 increase. Eleven months, $159,403,851, or $30,894,534 increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-27	4	6¼	6.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-27	4½	6.05	6.00
Canadian North.	1917-29	4½	6.95	7.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-28	4½	6.50	6.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-27	4½	6.50	5.50
Chic. & N. W.	1917-23	4½	6.75	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	1917-34	4½	6.75	6.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-24	5	5.60	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-29	5	6.50	6.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-26	6	6.75	5.75
Del., Hudson	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-27	4½	6.50	6.75
Grand Trunk	1917-24	4½	6.75	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-23	4½	6.75	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-21	6	5.75	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-30	5	5.75	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-22	5	6.75	5.75
Mo. Pacific	1917-22	5	6.75	5.75
Mobile & Ohio	1917-24	4½	6.50	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-32	4½	6.50	6.75
Nord. & Western	1917-24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-28	4½	6.75	5.75
Penn. Gen. Mtge.	1917-52	4½	5.50	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-29	4½	6.25	5.75
Seaboard Air L.	1917-26	5	6.75	6.75
Southern Pacific	1917-26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-27	4½	6.50	5.75
Union Tank Lines	1917-29	5	6.50	6.75

RECORD TREASURY BALANCE

Receipts from New Issue of Certificates of Indebtedness Raise Total.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The working balance in the Treasury was raised today to a new high record of $2,515,000,000 by receipts of $685,000,000 from the latest issue of certificates of indebtedness due next June, and $42,000,000 from Liberty loan payments. The previous high record was $1,968,000,000 on Nov. 23.

Funds reaching the Treasury today raised the total receipts during the present fiscal year, or since July 1, to the huge sum of $7,185,000,000. Of this only $467,000,000 came from the ordinary sources of revenue, nearly all the balance being derived from the sale of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

Receipts from the second Liberty Loan have been $2,734,000,000, or about 70 per cent. of the $3,808,000,000 total, although only about 20 per cent. was due, and additional large receipts are still reaching the Treasury daily. The balance of $1,074,000,000 is due in two payments of 40 per cent. each, Dec. 14 and Jan. 14. Nearly $500,000,000 of the Liberty Loan receipts since Nov. 15 are believed to be in certificates.

Disbursements since July 1 have been $5,807,000,000, of which $1,831,000,000 was ordinary Government expense, mainly for the war; $2,279,000,000, constituted actual payments to the Allies on credits previously authorized, and $1,656,000,000 was for redemption of certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of receipts from the second Liberty Loan.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Bank Note pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Am. Woolen	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Am. Woolen pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Con. Gas, Balt.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Det. & Mack. c.&pf.	2½	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ill. Cent. leased line	2	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Morris & Essex	3½	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Morris & Essex	¾	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Savoy Oil	3	Q	Dec. 2	Dec. 10
Savoy Oil	5	Ex	Dec. 2	Dec. 10
Stand. Motor Const	10	Ex	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Un. Trac., Phila.	3	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Un. Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Un. Rys. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Thirty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $770,000, were chartered today. They include:

National Economy Service, Albany, waste trade, $20,000; D. C. and H. C. Slingerland, C. A. MacCordy, Mamaroneck.

Williamsburg Paper and Rag Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; C. P. Gagliano, A. Dengo, Sr., A. Ragone, 1,741 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

G. & E. Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Mascowitz, D. Prokopetz, T. Grenberg, 354 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Webb Realty Co., Rochester, $35,000; J. H., M., and W. E. Webb, Rochester.

J. H. Colegrove Co., Canaseraga, wares and merchandise, $5,000; J. H., H. V., and M. E. Colegrove, Canaseraga.

Inwood Dairy Co., Rye, $40,000; M. Y., T. J. and R. J. Davis, Harrison.

Joe's Newburg Shipyard Hotel, Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Margoshes, E. Bobker, H. Posner, 240 West 114th St.

Star Fur Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Schlesinger, W. Bloch, E. Zerdecke, 170 Broadway.

The Inter-Continent Sales Corp., Manhattan, snap fasteners, hooks and eyes, $10,000; R. Dugan, W. Zonclen, G. F. Brown, 347 5th Av.

Wolna Polska Publishing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; S. Mankowski, L. and F. Wazeter, 348 Broadway.

Gershoin Schine & Co., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; W. Ehrenberg, M. Sulkess, G. Schine, 50 Market St.

Loop Life Garments Co., Manhattan, $100,000; L. Ferrere, E. Falco, M. Schiesari, 62 West 9th St.

Potter, King & Plamer, Manhattan, stocks and bonds, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; C. H. King, C. I. Potter, G. F. Jebbett, 120 Sherman Av.

I. Bodenstein, Inc., Manhattan, haberdashery, boots and shoes, $100,000; I. and E. and E. Bodenstein, 255 West 94th St.

Vogel Stamping Corp., Brooklyn, make metal goods, $10,000; A. R. Ulrich, E. N. Helff, P. Suau, 24 East 13th St.

Gallagher Contracting and Supply Co., Danville, $10,000; H. F. and A. P. and H. Gallagher, 501 West 145th St.

Joseph Eckstein, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $70,000; J. Langfelder, W. P. Hunt, J. Eckstein, 640 Riverside Drive.

John Dimon Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants in cocoa beans, nuts and furs, $10,000; A. H. Harbauer, W. D. McNulty, A. Jaraky, 141 Broadway.

Budner Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. E. Cooper, L. and F. Jaffe, 1,157 Lexington Av.

Dix Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Diamond, S. Pollen, M. Meyer, 1,114 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Columbia Metal Hose Works, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000; S. and E. Daniels, L. Rutstein, 21 East 119th St.

The Hercules Electric Steel Corp., Manhattan, $40,000; H. Heller, W. L. Scott, W. H. Rich, 110 Liberty St.

North and Central American Commission Co., Manhattan, $250,000; L. Roche, L. Bunil, H. O. Walter, 2,089 Broadway.

Levine Bros. & Friedman, Inc., Manhattan, import and export commission merchants, $20,000; L. Friedman, L. and A. Levine, 2,109 Harrison Av.

Cochran & Co., brokers, Half Moon, Saratoga County, $10,000; O. W. Smith, H. H. Williams, H. Press, 95 William St.

Eastern Marine Underwriters, Manhattan, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; A. Dengo, Sr., A. Pallay, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

East River Eagle Garage Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

Five Hundred and Ninety-seven Broadway Corp., Manhattan, $3,000 to $20,000.

Wonder Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Arthur J. Lacroix, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Clifton Woolf Mills, Manhattan, $2,500 to $25,000.

Raymond-Beck Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000.

Pottberg Ebeling & Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $650,000.

Rhode Island Cotton Yarn Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Saline Solar Salt Co., Syracuse, $150,000 to $145,000.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

New York Recording Laboratories, Wis., new representative, R. P. Winne, 1,140 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Marianne Buzena, Inc., Manhattan.

Dunkirk Power and Heating Co., Dunkirk.

Vulcan Jewelry Co., Manhattan.

Levine Bros. Operating Corp., Manhattan.

Warren Brooks Realty Co., Brooklyn.

St. Clair Construction Co., Manhattan.

Verni Organ Co., Manhattan.

Charles P. Noyes Co., Manhattan.

The Oriental Vermin Exterminating Co., Manhattan.

Globe Dry Cleaning and Drying Co., Jamaica.

S. W. Bowne Co., Brooklyn.

Post Exchange Corp., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 3.—Charters filed: Craig Engine Co., $4,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Hare & Chase, Inc., automobiles and supplies, $1,000,000. F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Penn, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Broad Transport Corp., $100,000. Maude V. Benton, Lucy L. M. Wallty, De Forest C. Raymond, all of New York.

Belnlo, Inc., to manufacture fireproofing paints, &c., $200,000. John W. Dawson, New York; T. T. Ansberry, Washington, D. C.; Robert C. Hotson, Westminster, Md.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Mid-Continent Iron Co., from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Titan Pictures Corp., from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 182,000 bushels for the week, and the total was 21,031,000, compared with 71,488,000 a year ago. Receipts at primary points were moderate. Complaints were again received regarding lack of moisture in the Southwest, where the drought has been of unusually long duration. Advices from abroad and from the easier feeling prevailed, owing to the world's exports, which amounted to 7,003,000 bushels, corn-pared with 7,100,000 last week and 8,645,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $1.89, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady undertone, despite continued predictions of larger receipts, and at the close values were ¾c to 1½c net higher. The visible supply showed an increase during the week of 277,000 bushels, bringing the total to 1,932,000, compared with 2,677,000 last year. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.97, cost and freight, New York, five days' shipment; Argentine at $2.05, free on board cars New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.23¾	1.22	1.23¾	1.22	87¼
January	1.21¾	1.19¼	1.20¾	1.19¾	90¼
May	1.19	1.17¾	1.19	1.17¾	90¼

OATS.

The oats market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1¾c to 2¼c. Exporters were said to have taken close to 1,500,000 bushels late on Saturday and yesterday, and in view of this demand the trade was disposed to take a bullish view of the situation at large. Country offers were light, and cash markets were very firm. The visible supply increased 597,000 bushels for the week, and the total was 18,595,000, compared with 47,458,000 a year ago. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 81¼@82c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 81@81½c; No. 4 white, 80½@81c; fancy clipped white, 81@82c; ordinary clipped white, 80@81c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	73¾	72¾	73¾	70¾	51⅝
May	70¼	68¾	70¼	68¾	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer early on light offers and a freer demand prompted by a bullish interpretation of the monthly statement of stocks, and on the belief that recent purchases by the Government were of sufficient volume to take care of production for some time to come. On the advance, however, heavy profit taking occurred, and the market eased off late, closing at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 47,000; estimated for Tuesday, 36,000. Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 9,400 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.60	24.35	24.35	24.45	16.10
May	24.45	24.27	24.27	24.25	15.55
Ribs—					
January	25.40	25.15	25.15	25.25	13.97
May	25.35	25.12	25.12	25.17	14.22
Pork—					
January	47.05	46.90	46.90	46.95	24.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sales in the cottonseed oil market amounted to 8,100 barrels. Orders appeared to be quite severely divided and prices changed were narrow, the market closing 5 points net higher to 5 points lower. At best the market was a very narrow one, and, owing to restrictions outside interest is limited. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
December			7.10@7.12	6.95
January			7.20@7.21	7.05
February			7.23@7.29	7.15
March	7.32	7.22	7.30@7.37	7.24
April			7.40@7.47	7.32
May	7.57	7.39	7.55@7.57	7.49
June			7.64@7.65	7.47
July	7.74	7.55	7.73@7.74	7.53
August			7.82@7.83	7.64
September	7.84	7.68	7.83@7.84	7.73
October			7.87@7.90	7.80

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was more or less unsettled, with a confirmation of a sale of 20,000 bags of old crop Cubas to the International Sugar Committee, on the basis of 5.75c, delivered. The committee also announced that no further purchases would be made by the committee at above the new crop basis, a parity of 4.60c, free on board, or 4.90c, cost and freight. Late in the day there was a sale of 50 tons Philippine Island dry sugars, in transit by rail from San Francisco to the Warner refinery direct, at 5.75c basis, 88 degrees, delivered refinery at New York, this being equivalent of 6.90c for centrifugals. No change was reported in refinery sugar, the situation being acute, with no immediate relief yet in sight. Spot quotations for raw sugar remain nominal at 6.70c for centrifugal; molasses at 5.82c; cost and freight, 5.49c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 2,581 packages. Prices were further advanced on the finer grades of fresh creamery, and the supply was very limited. Choice qualities improved little, but lower grades of fresh creamery unimproved. Considerably more doing in storage creamery, and prices are hardening a little. Renovated steady. Ladles quiet. Packing stock slightly firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 49½@50c; extras, 92 score, 49c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48½@48c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 40½@48c; thirds, 82@90c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50½@51c; extras, 49½@50c; firsts, 44½@49c; seconds, 41½@44c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 49½@50c; firsts, 41½@48c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 38@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 46½@47½c; good to prime, 42½@45½c; common to fair, 36@42c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 2,821 cases. Scattering lots of fresh gathered are coming in by express, and the advices indicate a little more stock coming forward in small lots than has been the case of late. Trading has been sufficient to absorb the supply at steady prices. Storage eggs are nearly all moving to consumptive demand, and the trading reported is fairly covered at unchanged prices. Bulk of the trading is in fair to average qualities at 51@54c; inferior lots running downward, and a few exceptionally fancy goods are bringing more. Nearby white eggs are a little more plentiful, and the supply has been increased by further arrivals from California. Trading dull and prices in buyers' favor. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 55@60c; extra firsts, 57@58c; firsts, 54@56c; seconds, 47@53c; thirds and poorer, 40@45c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@34c; undergrades, 26@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 30@32c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 24@30c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 58@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 60@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby white, pullets, 55@60c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 55@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 60@63c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 60@60c.

REACTION IN COTTON

Speculative Element Has Its Way, with Decline of from 41 to 53 Points.

The cotton market had its long-desired reaction yesterday, and for the session, at least, the speculative element had its way. Amid general liquidation and reports of a much improved spot situation in the South, prices were forced sharply down all through the list, the close being easy, from 41 to 53 points off. October, to which the traders most willing to take a chance have been devoting considerable attention lately, was popular all day, and lost only 10 points net. This was significant of the character of the market. December was forced back below the 30-cent mark.

The market was unsettled from the start, but selling was restricted during the earlier trading by reports that the scarcity of warehouse room here would prevent shipments of cotton from the South for delivery on December. There was also some Liverpool buying and scattering demand from trade sources which helped to sustain prices, and after opening 2 to 25 points lower, there was a slight rally during the early trading. Later fluctuations were irregular, with the market showing weakness late in the afternoon, when Wall Street liquidation was active and local selling more aggressive. Closing prices were at practically the low point of the day.

It was reported around the ring that cotton could now be bought in the South at prices which would permit of its shipment here for delivery on December at a profit and on January without loss. Also that local spot brokers had received requests from shippers in various parts of the belt asking for bids on spot cotton. With the late months selling at substantial discounts, and with the feasibility of shipments here rendered uncertain by the scarcity of warehouse room, these reports failed to inspire much selling during the morning. The falling off in trade demand was accompanied by reports that both Northern and Eastern mills had pretty well obtained their requirements for December and January, however, and sellers seemed to become more aggressive as prices eased off late in the afternoon. No change was reported in the ocean freight situation. A rate of $10 a hundred was said to have been paid for room out of New York and Liverpool on Saturday, with the same price bid for additional space. Rumors of bearish private ginning returns may have been a factor on the late break. These private figures are expected today, and the official ginning figures will be issued on Saturday. Exports for the day were 6,895 bales, making 1,738,305 so far this season. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 40 points lower. Southwestern markets were relatively easy on a small volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Dec.	30.05	30.05	29.52	29.52@29.54	30.05
Jan.	29.30	29.30	28.92	28.93@28.97	29.38
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	28.70 bid	29.11
March	28.85	29.02	28.65	28.66@28.69	29.09
April	.....	.....	.....	28.40 bid	28.93
May	28.70	28.80	28.41	28.41@28.46	28.87
June	.....	.....	.....	28.14 bid	28.60
July	28.43	28.49	28.08	28.08@28.15	28.54
Aug.	28.22	28.22	28.10	27.78 bid	28.24
Oct.	27.15	27.30	27.15	26.99 bid	27.09

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 30.55 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.85; New Orleans, 29; Savannah, 29¼; Augusta, 29.38; Memphis, 29.75; Houston, 28.35; Little Rock, 29.62.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Lt. Wk.	Lt. Yr.
Port receipts	37,540	28,615	42,598
Exports	6,895	21,208	37,846
Exports season	1,738,305	1,641,585	2,533,400
Port stocks	1,220,431	1,106,286	1,809,203
Interior receipts	64,116	46,518	44,115
Inter. shipments	45,666	35,382	40,480
N. Y. arrivals	9,198	9,008	14,595
N. Y. stocks	130,004	115,587	145,214

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; good middling, new contract 21.90 middling, old contracts 22.47. Sales 3,000 bales, American 2,000 bales. Imports 4,000 bales, all American. The market for futures opened quiet at 10 to 12 points decline and closed quiet at 18 to 22 points net decline.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed. Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; fair Wed.

Ind. and Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

La., Ark., Okla. and Texas—Fair and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.

Wis.—Snow and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

Minn.—Snow Tues.; fair Wed.

Iowa—Snow and colder Tues.; fair Wed.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York State Stock transfer tax, for November, amounted to $509,587.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Northern Pacific Railway Company $20,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, Series A, due July 1, 2047.

Stuart H. Patterson has been elected Controller of the Guaranty Trust Company.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. are offering a combination of nineteen listed bonds, par value $19,000, purchasable at $12,000, the average yield if held to maturity being 5.04 per cent. and the average income annually being close to 7 per cent.

The annual report of the American Public Utilities Company shows a net income of $1,757,318 and a surplus over dividend payments and fixed charges of $236,547.

METAL M

SCANDINAVIA TRADE GAINS 400 PER CENT.

City Bank Shows Enormous Increase of Purchases Since War Began.

$184,000,000 TOTAL IN 1917

Corn, Wheat, Copper, Cotton, Leather, and Lard and Bacon Among the Leading Exports.

The enormous increases in Scandinavian purchases in this country of foodstuffs, metals, leather, cotton, and other products during the period of the European war were set forth in an analysis made public yesterday by the National City Bank. The bank shows that American exports to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway since the start of the war Aug. 1, 1914, averaged about four times as much per annum as in the years immediately preceding the conflict, though imports into the United States from the three countries mentioned showed little change.

The average exportation to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway in the years immediately preceding the war aggregated something less than $40,000,000; in 1915, (the first year of the war,) they totaled $197,000,000; in 1916, $169,000,000, and in 1917, $184,000,000. Danish purchases here in 1914 had a value of $15,870,000; in 1915 they reached $79,824,000; in 1916, $35,872,000, and in the fiscal year 1917, $56,729,000. Norway's exports from this country, which in 1914 amounted to $9,084,000, rose in 1915 to $39,075,000; in 1916, to $53,045,000, and in 1917, to $82,817,000. Sweden, which just before the war was making annual purchases in the American market aggregating $14,546,000, jumped its exports in 1915 to $78,274,000; in 1916, to $51,980,000, and in 1917, to $45,116,000. This increase occurred chiefly in foodstuffs, copper, cotton, and manufactures.

The share which the United States supplied of the imports of these countries was in the year before the war, Denmark, 10 per cent.; Norway, 13 per cent., and Sweden, 11 per cent. In 1915 this country supplied approximately 20 per cent. of the imports of Norway and about 18 per cent. of those of Sweden. No figures for Denmark in 1915 are available, nor percentages for the year 1916.

The extraordinary buying of supplies in the United States by the Scandinavian countries was strikingly illustrated by the bank's statement that whereas Denmark in 1914 purchased corn here to the value of $95, such purchases exceeded $8,000,000 in 1915. Practically the same value was demanded for the fiscal year 1917, ended June 30 last, but in this country exported to Denmark wheat worth $845,000, while in 1915 this commodity had a value of $3,000,000. Copper exports to Denmark showed very large gains, being less than $100,000 in 1914, and more than $1,000,000 in 1916. Another big increase was in cotton, such shipments in the fiscal year before the war being only $7,000, against $1,616,000 in 1915. Iron and steel manufactures showed an increase of about 50 per cent., leather manufactures were more than double, while of lard and bacon the total jumped from less than $200,000 in 1914 to more than $11,000,000 in 1915, but dropped again to a little more than $1,000,000 in 1916.

Norway bought wheat valued at $71,000 in 1914 and more than $3,000,000 in 1915 and $2,230,000 in 1916. Other figures follow: Rye, nothing in 1914, $6,500,000 in 1915, and $8,500,000 in 1916; flour $1,600,000 in 1914, $5,500,000 in 1915, and about the same in 1916; copper $2,000 in 1914, in 1915 nearly $2,000,000, and in 1916 more than $1,000,000; cotton $245,000 in 1914, $2,500,000 in 1915, and slightly more than $1,000,000 in 1916; cottonseed oil, $500,000 in 1914, $1,500,000 in 1915, $2,800,000 in 1916, and $4,000,000 in 1917.

Sweden purchased wheat and flour in 1914 worth about $500,000, in 1915 nearly $17,000,000, and in 1916 also nearly $7,000,000. Other purchases follow: Rye, nothing in 1914, nearly $2,000,000 in 1915, and $1,250,000 in 1916; bacon and lard, less than $500,000 in 1914, more than $7,000,000 in 1915, and about $2,250,000 in 1916; copper, $2,500,000 in 1914, more than $5,000,000 in 1915, and about $6,500,000 in 1916; cotton, $3,500,000 in 1916, over $31,000,000 in 1915, and about $4,000,000 in 1916.

To what extent these increasing demands upon the United States were due to shortage of supplies from the European countries themselves cannot be accurately determined," the statement adds.

"Normally all of them drew a very large percentage of their imports from Germany, Great Britain, and Russia. Of the total imports of Denmark in 1914, amounting to $213,000,000, $40,000,000 were from Germany, $39,000,000 from Great Britain, and $11,000,000 from Russia. Of the imports of Sweden in 1914, aggregating $104,000,000, $64,000,000 were drawn from Germany, $40,000,000 from Great Britain, and $6,000,000 worth from Russia.

"Denmark's chief imports normally are manufactures, foodstuffs, and coal. The 1914 imports, the latest available included textiles, approximately $13,000,000; iron and steel, $18,000,000; coal, $15,000,000, and cereals, $23,000,000. Norway's principal imports in 1915 were iron and steel manufactures, approximately $25,000,000; machinery, $25,000,000; textiles, $15,000,000, and coal, $20,000,000; breadstuffs, $25,000,000, and other foodstuffs, $15,000,000.

Sweden's principal imports in 1914 were: Raw textile material, approximately $15,000,000, increasing to $45,000,000 in 1915; coal, $30,000,000, increasing to $50,000,000 in 1915; wheat and flour, $2,000,000, increasing to $31,000,000 in 1915, the remainder chiefly manufactures."

The bank's statement regarding the greatly increased exports to the Scandinavian countries contained no suggestion that the quantities of foodstuffs and manufactures originating here proved of benefit to Germany directly or indirectly, nor was reference made to the drastic embargo now prevailing against shipments to Scandinavia. The American Government's embargo on exports to these countries, except under license, did not become effective until the middle of July, which marked the first month of the new fiscal year 1918.

FEW FAILURES REPORTED.

November, with One Exception, Makes Best Showing Since 1911.

The underlying strength of business is emphasized by the reports of insolvencies in November which were issued yesterday by Dun's and Bradstreet's. The former says that the 961 defaults recorded form the smallest total for any month of the year except September, with 903, while, with the same exception, is month back to September, 1911, makes better showing. Failures during November were fewer than in any corresponding month back to November, 1909. The number of failures by months for a period of years is presented in this table:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	1,140	1,000	2,848	1,321	1,814
February	1,165	1,688	2,278	1,506	1,454
March	1,232	1,690	2,060	1,464	1,196
April	1,069	1,399	2,063	1,336	1,314
May	1,298	1,482	1,767	1,221	1,240
June	1,186	1,227	1,754	1,160	1,145
July	1,137	1,207	1,720	1,411	1,169
August	1,149	1,304	1,895	1,272	1,143
September	903	1,154	1,414	1,615	1,325
October	1,082	1,240	1,590	1,686	1,484
November	961	1,251	1,563	1,815	1,377
December		1,252	1,104	1,938	1,514

November's liabilities amounted to $17,685,605, and were somewhat larger than in October and September, but were smaller than for any November since 1908. Compared with November, 1914, a decline of nearly 50 per cent. occurred.

Bradstreet's reports 920 failures in November, a decline of 4.5 per cent. from October and an increase of 9 per cent. over September. Liabilities amounted to $16,902,974, a decrease of 16 per cent. from October and an increase of 5 per cent. over September. The increase over November, 1916, was 14 per cent.

BOND DELIVERY DELAYED.

"Conversion" Liberty 4s Will Not Be Ready Until Dec. 12.

Although it had previously been announced that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would be ready to begin the delivery of the 4 per cent. "conversion" Liberty Loan bonds tomorrow, word was received last night from Washington that the date would be postponed for one week, namely until Dec. 12. Yesterday, the Federal Reserve Bank received its first shipment of the bonds, amounting to 75,000 pieces of $50 and $100 denomination, but the supply is so small—only about $5,000,000—that it was thought best not to start deliveries until the bank was in a position to distribute a larger amount.

Thus far the Reserve Bank has received 30,000 applications for conversion, amounting to about $100,000,000, and additional applications are being filed daily.

The so-called "conversion" 4 per cent. bonds are issued in exchange of the 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan and have the same maturity, namely 1947, although in every other respect they are the same as the 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan. Applications for conversion may be filed at the Bond Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway, from 10 to 2 P. M., and from 10 to 12 on Saturdays.

KENT TO AID RESERVE BOARD

Gives Up Work Here to Supervise Foreign Exchange Transactions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Frederick I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, has been appointed by the Federal Reserve Board to have charge of investigating, supervising, and authorizing foreign exchange transactions, a duty recently delegated to the board under the Trading With the Enemy act.

In announcing Mr. Kent's appointment tonight, a Reserve Board statement explained he had severed relations with his bank, to take the place he will work in close co-operation with Albert Strauss, of New York, who advises the board on foreign exchange questions, and who is serving the War Trade Board in that capacity as a representative of the Treasury.

The Reserve Board is conducting negotiations with several Governments which have trade balances against the United States, in an effort to adjust exchange rates by foreign investments in this country or other means to avoid gold exportation, which is permitted only on license by the board. Acquisition of a quantity of British Indian rupee exchange for American importers announced yesterday was one of the first definite accomplishments of the board along this line.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930		97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	89	90
2s, coupon, 1936	89	90
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1961	93	94
3s, coupon, 1961	93	94
2s, Panama, '36, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	97¼	98¼	97¼	
4½s June, 1965	97¼	98¼	97¼	
4½s Mar., 1963	97¼	98¼	97¼	
4½s Nov., 1957	97¼	98¼	97¼	
4½s May, 1957	97¼	98¼	97¼	
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼		97¼	
4½s April, 1960	92	97	92	
4½s Mar., 1960-30	92	97	92	
4½s Mar., 1964	92	93½	92	
4½s Mar., 1962	92	94	92	
4½s Sept., 1960	92	93	92	
4s, May, 1959	89½	90½	89½	
4s, Nov., 1958	89	90½	89½	
4s, May, 1957	89		89	
4s, Nov., 1956	88		88	
4s, Nov., 1955	88		88	
4s, Nov., 1936	89½	90½	89½	
4s, May, 1919	98½	99½	98½	
4s, Nov., 1918	99		99¼	
4s, Nov., 1954	79		79	
4s, May, 1954	79	82½	79	
4s, Nov., 1955	79	81	79	

The following are quoted on percentage basis:

4s, 1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s, 1924-1931	4.75	4.50	4.75
4s, 1921-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4s, April, 1920	4.75		4.75
4s, 1918-1919	5.00		5.00
3½s, 1916-1957	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s, 1930-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s, 1922-1929	4.80	4.70	4.80
3½s, 1915-1921	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s, 1940-1957	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s, 1926-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3s, 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Aetna Exp.	9¼	8¼	8¼
1,200	Car L. & P. pf.	28	27½	27½
100	Cur. Steel pf.	9	9	9
1,000	Chev. Mot.	67	65	67
	20† C. S. Cp.			
	old	214	210	214
	20† Cities S. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾
	100 Inter. Rub.	10	10	10
	500 Inter. Ac.	2¾	2¾	2¾
	100 M. Al. v.t.c.	89	89	89
	300 Max. Mot.	1	1	1
	1,000 Mid. Oil	117	114	115
	400 Midw. Ref.	115	111	112
	1,700 N. Y.-Okla.	1¾	1¾	1¾
	3,000 †N. W. Oil	71	68	69
	50,000 †Okla. Oil	5	4	4
	5,000 †† Bo. pf.	14	12	12
	2,500 Okla. P. & R.	7	6¾	6¾
	2,500 †Omar Oil	31	30	30
	900 †Pa.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5½	5½
	2,700 †Pa.-O.O.&G.	12¾	12¼	12¼
	25,000 †R.R.O.& G.	1¾	1¼	1¼
	6,400 †Rice Oil	5	4¾	4¾
	500 Ridge & R.	57½	57½	57½
	300 Savoy Oil	9	9	9
	3,000 †Seq. & R.	4¼	4¼	4¼
	1,000 Somer. Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
	1,000 †South. Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
	1,000 †Un. West Oil	¾	¾	¾
	735 †Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3¾	4

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Acme C. H.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Ark. Nat. M. pf.	18	18	18
1,000	†Alaska S. C.	5	5	5
2,150	†Atlanta	9	8	9
3,600	B. L. C. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Big Ledge	2½	2	2
1,700	†Bos. & Mon.	54	51	51
900	†Bead. Cl. M.	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Butte C. & Z.	7	6¾	7
	v. t. ctfs.			
8,000	Butte Ext.	1	1	1
6,500	†Caledonia	43	42	43
800	†Cal. & Jer.	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	†Cashboy	4	4	4
2,000	†Cr. Ck. & M. (a pr.)	41	41	41
300	Cerro G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	†Coco R. M.	42	42	42
1,100	Con. Ariz. S.	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,800	†Con.-Heme	21	20	21
800	†Copper Val.	1¾	1½	1¾
3,400	†Emma Con.	¾	¾	¾
3,000	†Ely Con.	40	35	40
1,875	†Gibson Con.	2½	2¼	2½
1,000	†Gr. Verde M. Copper Co.	1	92½	92½
1,000	†Internat. M. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,950	†Hecla Min's	4¾	4½	4¾
9,000	††Int. Mines	10	8	10
500	†Iron Blos'm	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	†J. Verde, (a proc.)	¾	¾	¾
3,320	†J.-Pres. C.	4½	3¾	4

BONDS.

$1,000	†B.S. 5s 2-yr. notes	97½	97½	97½
15,000	†Can. Cr. 5s	98	98	98
25,000	†G. E. 6s	98¾	99	98¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'day. Bid.	Sat'day. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	8	6	8
Am.-H. M. pf.	20	40	20	40
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	15	15½	15¾
Do coupon	15	17	15	17
Can. Cr. Gas	¼	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	80	85	80	85
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	2	4
Do pf.			50	60
Charcoal Iron	6¼	7	6¼	7
Do pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Cramp Ship	71	74	71	74
Curtiss Aero.	20	22	20	22
Curtiss Aer. pf.	50	75	50	75
Emerson Phon	5	5½	5	5½
Everett H.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	37	39	33	40
Hall Signal	15	20	15	20
Do pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Do pf.	4	5	5	6
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Do pf.	98	100	98	100
Hupp M. Car	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Int. Motors	10	12	10	12
Int. Mo. 2d pf	15	20	15	20
Int. Tr. Cp. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	11	11¼	11	11¼
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kresge	92	98	92	98
Kresge pf.	98	100	98	100
Lake Torpedo	4	5	4	5
Lake Tor. Bt. pf.	6	7	6	7
Lee Tire & Rub.	70	75	70	75
Lukens Steel	55	65	55	65
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Man. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Mar. of Am.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
N. A. T. & T.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. Y. Transp.	17	19	17	19
Peer. 7% & M.	13½	14½	13½	14½

INDUSTRIALS—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'day. Bid.	Sat'day. Ask.
P.-Logan Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Poole E. & M.	60	80	60	80
St. Jos. Lead	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
A.O.Smith Cp.	29		30	35
U. R.M.&F. pf.	13	17	13	17
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
United Zinc S	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
World Film	¾	1	¾	1
Do pf.			3½	5½
Allen Oil	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cos. Oil pf.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Crown Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Esmeralda Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Metropolitan P	¾	1	¾	1
Mid. Oil pf.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Pierce Oil	9¼	10	9¼	10
Sinclair Gulf	19	19½	19	19½
Tuxpam Star	¼	½	¼	½
Vac. O. & G.	7	8	7	8

MINING STOCKS.

Big Jim	¼	½	¼
Bingham M.	11	12	11
Bitter Creek	20	25	20
Brant Mines	55	65	55
Butte R. Cop.	5¾	6	5¾
Butte-N. Y.	1	1¼	1
Calaveras Cp.	1¼	2	1¼
Canada. Cop.	1¼	1¾	1¼
Globe Dom'n.	1	1¼	1
Great Bend	5	6	5
Gosevig-Kin	¾	⅞	¾
La Rose Con.	4¼	4¾	4¼
Magmite Cop.	¼	½	¼
Mason Valley	5¼	5¾	5¼
Nip. Mines	⅞	1	⅞
Success Min'g	13	14	13
Tonopah Bel.	3¾	3¾	3¾
Un. Verde E.	32	34	32
White C. Min.			1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	74	78	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	18¾	18
Atlantic Refining	825	830	815
Borne-Scrymser	430	460	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	87	90	87
Chesebrough Mfg.	325	350	325
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	450	475	450
Crescent Pipe Line	33	35	33
Cumberland P. L.	125	135	135
Eureka Pipe Line	190	200	190
Galena Signal Oil	125	130	125
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	122	132	122
Illinois Pipe Line	190	200	190
Indiana Pipe Line	84	88	85
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	13¼	13¼
National Transit	12¼	13¼	13¼
N. Y. Transit	185	195	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	113	105
Ohio Oil	292	297	293
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	35	38	38
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	228	241	235
Solar Refining	300	320	300
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	190
South. Penn. Oil	270	280	270
S. W. Penn. Pipe	101	108	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	225	220
Stand. Oil of Ind.	625	635	625
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	465	430
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	345	330
Stand. Oil of Neb.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	510	515	510
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	248	253	250
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	460	440
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	84	87	84
Vacuum Oil	330	340	330
Washington Oil	25	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	48	51	46
American Brass	224	225	214
Atlas Powder	165	170	165
Do pf.	94	98	92
Babcock & Wilcox	109	111	109
Bliss	325	470	375
Do pf.	75	82	75
Canadian Explos.	233	235	235
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. Found'n F.	140	150	
Colt's Arms	60	63	67
Du Pont	277	285	277
Hercules	240	243	243
Do pf.	111	114	112
Nlles-Ben'l-Pond	119	123	119
Scovill Mfg.	420	445	420
Wlnchester Arms	700		700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	85	95	85
Do pf.	85	93	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. R. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	190

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
30	Cities Service	211	210	210	212
		Bid.	Asked.		
	Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	10	15		
	Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75		
	Am. Gas & Electric	88	90		
	Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	45		
	Am. Light & Traction	235	240		
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	85	90		
	Am. Public Utilities	30	33		
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	80	90		
	Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½		
	Am. W. W. & E. partic	9	11		
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	61		
	Carolina Power & Light	72	75		
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	95		
	Cities Service pf.	75	75		
	Colorado Power	22	23		
	Colorado Power pf.	92	94		
	Columbus Electric pf.	75	82		
	Com. Power Ry. & Lt.	35	36		
	Com. Power R. & L. pf.	62	63		
	Conn. Power pf.	85	90		
	Consumers Power pf.	93	95		
	Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	79½	80½		
	Duluth Edison	75	80		
	Eastern Texas Electric	50	55		
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80		
	El Paso Electric	100	101		
	El Paso Electric pf.	93	95		
	Electric R. & R. pf.	94	98		
	Electric Properties	50	55		
	Empire Dist. Fuel pf.	84	89		
	Federal Light & Trac.	20	22		
	Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	68	72		
	Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	20		
	Galveston-Hous. Elec. pf.	70	80		
	Gen. & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	90		
	Gen. & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	90		
	Lake Power Co.	90	95		
	Lake Power Co. pf.	90	95		
	Interstate Electric	90	95		
	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95		
	Alabama Water 6s '29.	97	98		
	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	63	69		
	Appa. Power 5s, 1956	70	75		
	Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92		
	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98		
	Central Ill. Light 5s	93	96		
	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	93	96		
	Col. G. & El. deb. 5s, '27	70	75		
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100		
	Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	95		
	Conn. River P. 5s, 1953	85	89		
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s	87	92		
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1952	96	98		
	Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½		
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	88	90		
	East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	90	95		
	East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90		
	El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	92		
	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100		
	Ft. Smith Light 5s	93	96		
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s '35	83	86		
	Inter.-Met. R., L. & P.	97	100		
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	84	93		
	Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	93	96		
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	81	85		
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99		
	Newark Con. Gas 5s	97	98		
	Nor. Ohio Trac. & Light 5s	70	75		
	Ohio Edison 5s, 1931	97½	98		
	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936	93	95		
	Ohio Gas & Elec. 5s	93	96		
	Ohio River 5s, 1936	93	96		
	Ohio River P. 5s, 1952	93	96		
	Ohio Valley Gas 5s	93	96		
	Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s	93	96		
	Pacific Gas & El. 1st 5s	93	96		
	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	98	98		
	Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	75	78½		
	Puget Sd. Pr. L. & P.	12	15		
	Puget S. L. & P. pf.	47	52		
	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90		
	Republic Ry. & Light	22	24		
	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	55	58		
	Sierra Pac. pf.	65	67½		
	Southern Cal. Edison	80	87		
	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97		
	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	8		
	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	20	28		
	Tampa Electric Co.	95	100		
	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	2¼	4		
	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12		
	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100		
	Toledo Ry. & Light	84	87		
	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	93	95		
	Tri-City Ry. & Light	95	96		
	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	84	87		
	Union Gas & Elec. Co.	95	98		
	Union Gas & El. pf.	97	100		
	United Light & Rys.	69	70		
	United Light & Rys. pf.	80	82		
	Wash. Ry. & El. pf.	44	46		
	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	68	70		
	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98		
	West. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	91½	93½		
	Wis. Edison 5s, 1942	90	93		
	Wis. Edison 5s, 1946	97½	99		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Heaviness marked the final dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. So far as the general list was concerned, several things operated to impart hesitation to the trading during the day. Not only was there the factor of the government's efforts to finance, but there was a lack of specific news, but there was also a desire to await the delivery of President Wilson's message to Congress. The news of British reverses on the French front had the effect of bringing about some opening setbacks in prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$50	Am. Can	35¾	33¾	34½	150	Mex. Petrol.	78¾	78¼	78¼
10	Am. Cot.	65	65	65	10	Miami Cop.	27¾	27½	27½
60	Am. Cot. pf.	109	109	109	160	Midvale Steel	43¾	42¾	42¾
60	Am. Ice	10½	10¾	10½	190	Pennsylvania	45¾	45	45¾
50	Am. Loco	53¾	52¾	53¾	30	Pullman Co.	118¾	114½	114½
60	Am. S. & R.	73¾	71¾	74¼	10	Ray Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼
60	Am. Sm. Tob.	69¾	69¾	69¾	460	Reading	76¾	76¼	76¼
400	Am. Tob.	165	164	164	50	Rep. Ir. & St.	85	85	85
200	Balt. Loco	56	54½	56	10	So. Pacific	81	81	81
70	Balt. & Ohio	46¾	46¼	46¼	20	So. Railway	24¾	24½	24½
2,700	Beth. St'l B.	79¾	78¼	78¼	1,070	Studebaker	45¼	44¼	44¼
210	Brklyn Edison	103	102	103		Tob. Prod.	51¼	50¾	50¾
90	Cent. Leather	66¾	65¾	65¾	120	Union Pac.	113¾	111¼	111¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	46¼	46¼	46¼		U. S. Ind. A.	110½	110¼	110¼
30	C. M. & St. P.	37¾	36¾	36¾	130	U. S. Rubber	83¾	82¾	83
10	C. R. I. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	7,340	U.

ORDERS AN INQUIRY ON CENTRAL'S RIGHTS

Service Board Takes Action Looking Toward Removal of Tracks from Streets.

CALL FOR NECESSARY PLANS

Commissioner Whitney Says Order Was Given Because Estimate Board Took No Action.

Counsel of the Public Service Commission was directed yesterday to investigate the validity of the permits and franchises under which the New York Central Railroad Company is occupying streets and other public places, and the legal steps necessary to re-establish the public rights and interests in such places. This was the third resolution adopted yesterday by the commission in pursuit of the plan to compel the company either to make an agreement with the city for the proposed west side improvement or to compel it to remove its tracks from grade.

The other two resolutions instructed the chief engineer of the commission to prepare the necessary drawings for making changes in the tracks from Chambers Street to the city line, so that the commission might be ready to proceed against the company as soon as the legal way is cleared. While the matter passed into the hands of the commission on Dec. 1 the joint committee of the commission and the oBard of Estimate still exists, and will continue to seek an agreement with the railroad company for the improvement. On Jan. 1 the committee will go out of existence unless the new city administration appoints similar representatives to act with the sub-committee of the commission.

In regard to the third resolution adopted by the commission Commissioner Whitney said:

"In directing counsel to make a report on the rights of the company the only matter I had in mind was the fact that the joint committee recommended to the Board of Estimate the repeal of the ordinance of 1847. To my mind, had the board acted on that matter before Dec. 1 the city would be completely free to deal with the situation with respect to the tracks of the New York Central, but it failed to pass the repeal. The city is not in a position at the present time to take any action, and therefore all the more important for the commission to act under the law passed by the Legislature last Winter, which now gives the commission sole power over the matter."

A statement made by William L. Ransome, chief counsel of the commission, outlined the procedure necessary under the law. After a general plan is made providing for the removal of the tracks from grade and eliminating steam operation of trains, a copy of the plan must be submitted to the railroad company and the Board of Estimate, and then the commission must hold a public hearing, after a two weeks' notice.

After the hearing and the filing of the plans they become effective, and the railroad company must then remove its tracks from grade in the manner directed by the commission. All of the alterations in the structure must be made at the company's expense, and must be completed within two years, unless the commission extends the time. After the two years' period the operation of trains on grade or by steam becomes a violation of law, and the commission has the power of obtaining a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the company to make the changes.

Mr. Ransom explained that the Board of Estimate had still the power of making an agreement with the railroad company, but that it could not become effective without the concurrence of the commission.

"No one will expect," he said, "that from the elimination of grade and steam operation will come a complete solution of the west side problem. The commission's power is confined to clearing depressing the company's tracks where they traverse public streets. There are other phases of the matter which must be dealt with as a municipal, commercial, and port problem, either through agreement with the railroad company or coercive action of the city authorities.

"To put the city in a position to deal adequately and summarily with those additional phases of the matter, the revocation of the rights conferred by the ordinances of 1847 are recommended. Failure to take that action leaves the commission to proceed only on the basis of elevating or depressing the tracks along public streets."

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Standard Motor Construction Votes 10% and Savoy Oil 5%.

Extra dividends declared yesterday included 10 per cent. on the stock of the Standard Motor Construction Company, payable Dec. 22 to shareholders of record Dec. 10. The Savoy Oil Company ordered an extra payment of 5 per cent. together with the usual quarterly disbursement of 3 per cent., payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 10.

The Morris & Essex Railroad Company declared an extra of ¾ of 1 per cent. and the usual semi-annual payment of 3½ per cent., due Jan 2 to shareowners on the books Dec. 8.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,730; Max Lowenthal against Derwent Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Dammann.

BROADWAY, 401, Brooklyn Savings Bank against Walker Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Schenck & Pynnett.

10TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary B. Hague, Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. B. Fine.

11TH ST, n e s, 123 ft n w of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Lorraine Real Estate Co. against George M. Hammand et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Haselwood.

20TH ST, s s, 146 West; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel against Gertrude Gunsher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Wechsler.

20TH ST, 9 West; Charles A. Mann against Carnegie Construction Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Masten & Nichols.

42D ST, s w corner 7th Av, 20x49.4; J. B. McCoy & Sons against John F. Windolph et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, B. F. Schwartz.

50TH ST, s s, 325.5 ft w of West End Av, 49.7x100.2; Philip Manz against Aldasaran Co., Inc., et al., action to recover amount; attorneys, Weiss & Silverman.

57TH ST, s s, 346 ft s of Avenue A, 20x100.5; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Louisa Schefers, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

Bronx.

BAY AV, s s, 150 ft w of Main St, 60x100; H. Schieffelin Sayers, as Trustee, against Florence Pell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Sayers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT MUNDORFF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 226 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Contents of a restaurant known as the "West End Restaurant," such as Wines, Liquors, Canned Goods, Meats, Provisions, Linen Ware, Kitchen Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Cash Registers, Electric Fan, Tables, Chairs, Piano, Organ, Generators, Motors, Complete Electric Plant, also a Complete Lease of the premises in the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the lease and good will of the business and name of the "West End Restaurant."

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Trustee.

CLIFFORD O. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

EDGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway.

UNIQUE.

E. D. Moody, cashier of the Dennison National Bank, Dennison, Ohio, writes: "The Annalist is unique—it is as readable as The Saturday Evening Post." The Annalist—10 cents weekly, $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Within the next few days it is probable that the Hotel Lorraine, a twelve-story structure, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, will be leased for a long term of years. The property is owned by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee of the estate of Matthew Byrne and covers a plot with a frontage of 75.5 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street. It is now held under lease by Howe & Orvis.

Several bids are now under consideration, but the deal cannot be closed without the consent of the Supreme Court. Application has, however, been made for permission to lease the hotel and it is understood that the court will make its decision in a short time.

$126,000 Times Square Lease.

Drakes Restaurant has leased, from Mrs. Marie MacLean, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, the entire building at 120 West Forty-third Street for a term of twenty-one years at a rental of about $6,000 per annum. The property is vacant and will be altered and used by Drakes Restaurant for its business in conjunction with the building adjoining at 118 West Forty-third Street and 119 West Forty-second Street recently leased by the same brokers. The total plottage now under lease to Drakes for twenty-one years is in excess of 6,700 square feet.

Activity in Old Coffee Section.

In the old coffee district where there has been considerable buying activity within recent weeks, the two four-story buildings at 100 and 102 Front Street passed into new ownership yesterday. The properties were sold respectively by Henry M. Baker and James M. Montgomery, through the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter. The structures cover a plot 40.2 by 85 feet facing Jones Lane and opposite Hanover Square. The buyer is reported to be an investor.

$200,000 Midtown Loft Figures in a Sale and Resale.

A deal involving the sale and resale of the twelve-story store and loft building at 6 and 8 West Eighteenth Street was closed yesterday. The Land Map Realty Company, Max N. Nalonson, President, purchased the property from Emma G. Dingeley of East Orange, N. J., and immediately resold it to an investor for all cash above the mortgage.

The structure, which was held at $300,000, occupies a plot 52 by 92, located 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Francis B. Robert negotiated both transactions.

Banking Office on Park Avenue.

A new phase in Park Avenue's apartment house development was reported yesterday by the lease of large space in a new clubhouse, now under construction, to a banking institution, which will establish a branch office. The Corn Exchange Bank had leased for a long term of years the entire Thirty-third Street corner section of the new Racquet and Tennis Club, which will occupy the entire block front on the west side of Park Avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-third Street.

The space leased measures 21 by 71 feet on the ground floor, and includes a similar area in the basement, to provide for vault space. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker in the lease.

$80,000 Sale on the Heights.

The sale of the five-story apartment house at 4250 Weat 172d Street yesterday by the Loring Construction Company completes the improvement and sale of a plot fronting 246 feet on the south side of the street, purchased two years ago by the sellers from the Barney estate.

Michael Retzker, President of the Reliant Leasing Company, is the buyer of No. 650, which occupies a plot 50 by 100 and was held at $80,000. William C. Fargo purchased the other three houses on the plot, 620 to 642, for investment last year.

Buyers of Tenements.

Dorothea E. Egner and others sold to the Millin Realty Company, 141 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.5.

George C. Kobbe sold to Samuel Eckstein, 446 East 125d Street, a six-story flat-walk tenement, on a plot 33.4 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Pleasant Avenue.

Dwelling Sales.

The Harlem Congregational church at 22 East 131st Street has purchased from Fannie Simonsfeld the dwelling at 250 West 136th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 90.11. Smith & Mitchell were the brokers in the sale.

James H. Cruikshank has purchased from Gertrude Hess the three-story private dwelling at 248 West 113th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on a lot 16 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

August Boecher sold to the Monmouth Holding Company, 859 Forest Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 36 by 100.

John A. Steinmetz sold for the estate of Peter Leckler to D. Petcuillo 1,771 to 1,717 Webster Avenue, frame dwellings, on plot 100 by 24.4 by irregular, between 173d and 174th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company associated with the Realty Trust sold the one-family, semi-detached brick dwelling, with garage attached, 2,116 Sixty-sixth Street, in the Mapleton district, to Samuel Davidson.

Resale at Edgemere.

The Roman-Callman Company, in conjunction with A. E. & D. Karelsen have resold for the Thirty-seventh Street Realty Company the hotel property at the southeast corner of Fulton and Hudson Avenues, Edgemere, L. I., to Sarah and Benjamin Shapiro. This property was one of the parcels given by Michael J. Mulqueen in exchange for 241-245 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, and has been resold at a reported price close to $40,000.

The new owners, who have been lessees of the property for a number of years, contemplate extensive improvements and will continue to operate it.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Baptist Home for the Aged has sold to J. McMullen, the plot 91 by 325 feet on the south side of Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Hurd Avenue, Whitestone.

C. W. Brown sold to A. S. Romani of Brooklyn, the property on the northwest corner of Shipley Street and Vandeveer Avenue, Jamaica.

H. Schaaf sold to R. Bennett of Manhattan the dwelling and plot, 60 by 100 feet on the west side of Dover Avenue, 612 feet south of Washington Avenue, Belle Harbor.

The United Assets Corporation sold to C. K. Fauver the plot 91 by 100 feet, on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, located on the west corner of South Jane and Radde Streets.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Miss A. B. Hutton of Baltimore, Md., to a Newark client a plot of two lots on Hamilton Avenue, Grant Terrace, Grant City. The purchaser contemplates the erection of a private dwelling.

New Jersey.

Charles B. Riker, who recently purchased the Charles B. Alexander property on Ward Avenue, Rumson, N. J., extending to the Shrewsbury River, has also bought the adjoining property of the late Colonel John C. McCook. The two estates front 400 feet on Ward Avenue and 535 feet on the riverfront, and were held at $95,000. The sales were negotiated by William H. Hintelmann.

The Maxim Park Land Company has conveyed its holdings on the shore of Lake Hopatcong to Mrs. Lillian Maxim.

Percival G. Ullman, Jr., of Staten Island, according to a deed filed in the County Clerk's office. The deal involves the transfer of about 1,000 acres.

Westchester County.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to William C. Peck, 138 to 146, inclusive, Vineyard Avenue, near Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, five two-family houses on a plot 125 by 100. Paul A. McGolrick was the broker.

Fish & Marvin sold to F. J. Dupignac a number of lots adjoining his estate at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. This property is a part of the Stella estate, which was sold recently by the same brokers.

$1,500,000 Stewart Building Mortgage

Frank A. Munsey who recently bought the Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers Street, from the trustees of the Henry Hilton estate, has obtained from the sellers, a mortgage loan of $1,500,000 on the property. The mortgage will run for ten years, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Interesting Automobile Lease.

An unusual feature in the lease, recorded yesterday, of space on the ground floor at 42 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., to the Texas Company, was the basis upon which the rent is to be apportioned. The lessee will pay to the lessor 1 cent per gallon on all gasoline sold and 50 per cent. of the total receipts from all other petroleum products.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased to the Henry A. Kessel Company, steamship supplies, for a term of years, the entire five-story and basement building at 35 Pearl Street, running through to 24 Bridge Street. The new rental represents an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous annual return.

James A. Dowd leased the five-story building 138 West Forty-ninth Street for White & Braxmar.

Realty Notes.

Louis Altschul is the buyer of the five-story flat 1,182 West Farms Road. The property has figured in five transactions since last March.

Louis T. Haggin, who recently acquired the residence at 874 Fifth Avenue from the Princess de Fouciguy-Lucinge, plans to remodel the property for his own occupancy. In the plans filed by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, the estimated cost is placed at $19,000.

Percival G. Ullman, Jr., of Staten Island has been suggested by real estate and civic organizations as Assistant Dock Commissioner of the City of New York.

Proceedings have been brought in the Supreme Court by the Brooklyn Savings Bank against the Walker Realty Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $102,000 on the property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Walker Street, a mercantile building, on a plot 28.9 by 103, known as 401 Broadway.

William A. White & Sons report that during the month of November they placed mortgage loans, aggregating $1,280,000. Among them was $600,000 on 471 to 473 Fifth Avenue and 4 to 6 East Forty-eighth Street, and $170,000 on 550 Fifth Avenue.

The Peoples Realty Company of Newark is the buyer of the loft building at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twelfth, according to the transfer filed yesterday in the Register's office. This is the property knocked down at the recent Hamilton Fish estate sale to John W. Herbert, a lawyer, for $349,500.

Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison have placed the following loans: $15,000 on a Long Island estate, $11,000 renewal on the Bella Terry estate, L. I., $25,000, 4½ per cent., on 121 East Twenty-ninth Street, $30,000 on 106 East 107th Street, $10,000 on 331 Eighth Avenue, $7,000 on 1,995 Third Avenue, and $5,000 on 229 East 106th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Bedford St, 77, w s, 20 ft n of Morton St, 20x80, two-story dwelling; J. A. Trowbridge against T. H. Ball et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $3,482.79; taxes, &c., $152.46; to the Meister Brothers, Inc., for $4,175.

1224 St, 16 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 30x99.11, five-story flat; Edw. Ridley et al., executors, against Rachel Ridley et al.; Uterhart & Gordon, attorneys; due, $17,-297.30; taxes, &c., $1,206.30; to Sidney Gubine for $18,880.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177TH ST., s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. W. and B. R. R., a one-story frame office and shop, 45x99; New York Westchester and Boston R. R. Co., 50 Broadway, owners; International Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; C. F. Stillman, Times Building, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Brook Av., e s, 186.06 ft. s of 163th St., to a one-story brick and frame garage, 50x86; Reinhardt Schuman, 1,270 Brook Av, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av., architect; cost, $12,000.

8th Av., 974, to a five-story and basement dwelling; I. Haggin, 441 Madison Av., owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

57TH ST, 427 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Wm. Spiller, 1 East 86th St., owner; J. G. Feiner, 505 5th Av., architect; cost, $8,500.

75th St., 213 East, to a four-story public school; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av., architect; cost, $18,000.

Av. B, 87 and 89, to a four-story dwelling and offices; Wildfeuer Bros., owners; J. M. Felson, 1,132 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s e s, 59.7 ft s w of 2d St, 18.10x80; Louis Frankenthaler to Benjamin and Alfred Frankenthaler and another...$100

AVENUE B, w s, 59.6 ft s of 2d St, 22.5x80; Avenue B, 10 w s, 67 ft s of 2d St, 22.6x 80; 6th St, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; Avenue A, e s, 25 ft s of 81st St, 26.2x73; Louis Frankenthaler to Joseph Benjamin, and Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, and another, h. and s...$1

115th St., 39 East, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Louis Frankenthaler to Benjamin and Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, and another, h. and s.; Feb. 15; attorneys, A. & G. Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St...$1

9TH ST, n s, 282.8 ft w of 5th Av, 26.9x82.3; the Mauber Co. to the Davann Co., 41 Park Row, mtg $20,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Skinner & Sherman, 41 Park Row.....$1

9TH ST, n s, Section 2, Block 392, 25x92.3; 2d Av, 1,414, e s, 51.2 ft s of 74th St, 26x 100; 2d Av, 1,412, e s, 67.2 ft s of 74th St, 25x100; Louis Frankenthaler to Benjamin and Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, and George Frankenthaler, 230 West 79th St, Feb. 22; attorneys, A. & G. Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St.....$1

127TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 8th Av, 19.4x100.8; Josephine S. Redfield et al. to Courtlandt Palmer, 11 West 50th St, all liens, Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

15TH ST, 118-120 East, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 100x45.5x irregular, foreclosure; Hamilton Fish et al, Directors, &c., of Hamilton Fish Corporation, to Susan Stein, 216 East 15th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000

14TH ST, s w s, 444 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x 98.8 to n s of Stuyvesant St x99.10; also all title to 0.x99.10 Stuyvesant St x99.10; also all title to 0.x99.10 to beginning; Abraham A. Weigert to George Charig, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, Jerome Ullman, 299 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 52x92; Emma G. Badgeley to Land Map Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $290,000, all liens; attorneys, Alexander & N., 170 Broadway.....$1

34TH ST, n s, 170.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.4x98.9; Joseph Isaac to Penrod Realty Corporation, 115 Columbia St, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 115 Columbia St.....$100

25TH ST, s w s, 300 ft s e of 6th Av, 49.6x 98.9; Jeannette Harris to Systematic Bldg. Co., 108 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

25TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9; Edw. J. Minone to Emil H. Finckinger, 271 Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $50,000, h. and s. c. a.; all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

27TH ST, 215 West, n s, 143.2 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Max W. Solomon to Hy. B. Ripley, Fulton St, Hempstead, L. I., mtg $13,000, Nov. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

32D ST, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9; William Martin to Benjamin Patterson, 7 West 92d St, h. and s., all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

33D ST, n s, 136.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9; Harry J. Luce to 4 West 57th St. Co., 30 Pine St, mtg $5,000, h. and s., Nov. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Patterson to Patrick Corrigan, 235 East 30th St, mtg $4,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.10, 35th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 175x98.9 mtgs on the two plots $100,000; 36th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, mtg $13,000; A. N. Corp. to Jonas & Naumburg, Inc., 7 Washington Pl, Nov. 30; attorneys, Elkins, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$160,000

40TH ST, 120 East, n s, 147.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.6x75; H. Arthur Pomroy to Josephine P. Hendrick, New York City, April 16, 1904; attorneys, Cooke & Morrow, 30 Nassau St.....$1

43D ST, 453 West, s s, 217 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; John W. Jones to Murray T. Jones, 458 ft w of 43d St, mtg $5,000, Nov. 30; William P. Jones, 308 West 46d St.....$1

57TH ST, s s, 234.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.11x100.5, with a. t. to strip on w, 0.1x100.5; Warren E. Dennis to William E. Lake, 432 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., ½ pa., mtg $35,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, A. S. Mapes, 31 Nassau St.....$1

58TH ST, 47-51 East, n s, 140 ft s of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Assets and Liability Xchge. to Plaza Studio Corp., 507 5th Av, mtg $60,000, Nov. 30.....$100

60TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.5; Ely and Charles Katzenberg, individually and as executors, to Isabella J. Kugler, 1,230 East 60th St, mtg $9,000, Nov. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

67TH ST, 141 West, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Dorothea E. Egner et al. to Nilton Realty Corporation, 46 Cedar St, mtg $18,600, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Bowers & Stubbs, 46 Cedar st.....$100

69TH ST, 218 East, s s, 242 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Samson Lachman et al. to Lina Maier, 1 West 102d St, all liens, Oct. 23..$100

71ST ST, e s, 42.6 ft s of Park Av, strip, 1.8x85; Samuel Stiefel et al to Harold M. B. Tucker, Bedford, N. Y., h. and s., all liens, Nov. 26; attorneys, McKinstry, T. & P., 80 Wall St.....$100

71ST ST, 129 East, s s, 19.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2; William Prager to Zapporah Prager, 129 East 74th St, mtg $10,000, July 28, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 351 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Louis Newman to Hy. Newman, 232 3d Av, mtg $25,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Hy. Newman, 1,010 Columbus Av.....$100

88TH ST, 44 West, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Middleton S. Borland, trustee, to George A. Lewis, 50 Vanderbilt Av, as sub-trustee for Annie Borland, mtg $20,500, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, G. A. Lewis, 2 Cedar St.....$1

90TH ST, 229 East, n s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 26x100.11; Henry Burden, trustee, to Mary W. Chandler, Geneseo, N. Y., 2-11 part, h. and s. c. a. s., Nov. 1; attorney, Eugene Smith, 30 Pine St.....$1

100TH ST, 241 West, s s, 175.4 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Chelsea Realty Co. to James A. Trowbridge, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., h. and s. c. a. s.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 53d St, 100.5x 30; Henry G. Trever to Sterling Realty Co., 49 Wall St, mtg $100,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 53d St, 109.5x 47.9; Udo M. Fleischmann to St. Catharine Apartments, 1 Madison Av, quitclaim, Nov. 30; attorneys, Jackson & P., 1 Madison Av.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 26 ft n of 87th St, 44.7x 33.8x irregular; United Real Estate and Trust Co. to Burnside Av Realty Corpn., 141 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Patterson, P. G. & D., 120 Broadway.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, 172 and 174, s s, 498.3 ft w of Broadway, 82x150, foreclosure, Nov. 30, 1917; John H. Regan, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St.; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 121st St, 101.10x181.8x100.1x167.2; Fortis Realty Co. to Fulkenan & Hamerschlag, 46 Cedar St; mtg $173,000, all liens, Nov. 29; attorneys, Dunham & Co., 299 Broadway.....$100

NAEGLE AV, 50-61, s e s, 150 ft s w Ellwood St, 50x125; Emily A. Harry et al., exrs., &c., to George Smith, 501 West 144th St, executor of Mary J. Holland, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George Smith to Julius W. Baier, 1,384 Riverside Drive, mtg $40,000, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

OAK ST, 33, n s, 21x51; Bartolomeo Gausso to Anna Carraro, 2,557 Fox Pl, Bronx, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 340 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Carraro to Annunciata, Victoria, Maria, Adelina and Valentino Gausso, at 2,556 Briggs Av, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

PARK AV, 108, s s, 54 ft e of Mulberry St, 19.4584.10; Bartolomeo Gausso to Anna Carraro, 2,557 Fox Pl, Bronx, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 340 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Carraro to Annunciata, Victoria, Maria, Adaline, and Valentino Gausso, 2,556 Briggs Av, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

PLEASANT AV, 431, w s, 80.11 ft n of 125d St, 15x100; James Gregg to William Gregg, on the premises, mtg $2,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SPRING ST, 18, s s, 17.6 ft w of Elizabeth St, 23.9x123.6x23.8x118; Joseph Campbell et al to Mary Sullivan, 20 Garrison Av, Jersey City, mtg $19,000, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, John J. Fallon, Hoboken, N. J..$1

STANTON ST, 8 s, 40 ft w of Mangin St, 20.8x75; Lena Schaffer, Conger, Co. to Madison Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Empire Purchase & Mtge. Co., 299 Broadway.....$1

67TH ST, NINTH AV, s w s, 100 ft s e of 150th St, 16.11x92; the Dowd Constructing Co. to Anna Lynch, on the premises, mtg $15,000, all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 24-36, e s, 240 ft s of c. 183 distant n if extended, 75x100; Gussie Lichtenstein et al to Wm. H. Richter, 150 20th St; Cerpna, N. Y. C.; attorney, Farris & Co., 166 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. H. Richter to Ferntar Corporation, 166 Broadway, h. and s., all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, same..$100

VARICK ST, 107 and 109, w s, 68.6 ft n of Watts St, 60x42x irregular, with rights to alley adjoining; Jacob Kotlek to Kabas Realty Co., 141 Liberty St, mtg $44,000, h. and s. c. a. s., all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Miller & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

1ST AV, s s, 70.5 ft n of 1st Av, 30x150; Walter G. Irving Blumenthal, executors, &c., of Walter Irving Blumenthal, to Jacob Av. Myer, 307 attorneys, Guggenheim, T. & M., 120 Broadway.....$20,000

Lynch, 49 East 78th St, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FOREST AV, 855, w s, 50 ft s of 156th; August Boecher to Monmouth Holding Co., 37 Liberty St, mtg $32,350, Nov. 28; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e s corner of 202d st, 100x48.3x100x44.4; Robert E. J. Corcoran to H. F. B. Model and Mtg. Co., 13 Canal Place, Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

JACKSON AV, 853, w s, 38x75.4; Luigi Ginocchio to John Fischer, 853 Jackson Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150

LOTS 101 and 102, map of 260 lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Leopold Lowry to Pauline Lowry, 889 Irvine St, Nov. 22; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,420, s w corner of Boston Road, 54.11x27.5x100x43.9x58.7; Charles H. Friedrich, referee, to East River Savings Bank, 2791 3d; Broadway, Nov. 28; attorney, H. R. Vollmer, 2393 Broadway.$30,000

WASHINGTON AV, 2,083, w s, 25x100; Isabella V. Patton to Charles E. Patten, 2,083 Washington Av, Nov. 23; attorneys, Egan & G., 280 Broadway.....$1

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, at w s of Longfellow Av, 146.8x48.11x49.7x146.8; Martstone Realty Co., Inc., to Valentine Realty Corporation, mtg $35,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Louis Altschul, 253 East 174th St.....$1

13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, 36.4x 108; Sidney B. Hickox to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,213 Westchester Av, May 1, 1916; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..$1

232D ST, s s, being w 4 ft of Lot 802 and e 34 ft of Lot 851, on map of Wakefield; Grace Pryor to Wesley Norman, 679 East 232d St, mtg $700, Aug. 20; attorney, W. Norman, 679 East 232d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner Chambers St, runs n 151.3 to s s Reade St x e 525.4 x s 50 x e 2 x s 101.3 to Chambers St, x w 527.4 to beginning, Stewart Building, Nov. 28, Frank A. Munsey to Edward D. Harris, 224 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., and Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., Trustee with 3d Henry Hilton, 10 years, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$1,500,000

GOLD ST, s e s, 110 ft s w of Fulton St, 20.11x38.6, n w s Ryders Alley x 41.11x31.1, Nov. 1, Henry N. Doolittle to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$17,000

JOHN ST, 42, s s, 99.10 ft e of Nassau St, 20x81x20x79.5, Nov. 30; John F. Drake to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $50,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

MANHATTAN AV, 385, n w corner of 116th St, 19.11x50, Nov. 30; Emily L. W. Johns to Mary Carroll, 327 East 86th St, 3 years; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$4,000

NAEGLE AV, 59 and 61, s e s, 150 ft s w of Ellwood St, 50x125, Nov. 28; George Smith to Emily A. Harry, Saugerties, N. Y., and another, executors, &c., 3 years, interest as per bond, prior mtg $40,000; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 35 Maiden Lane.....$6,000

PLEASANT AV, n s, 123d st, 100.11x87.11, Nov. 30; Klock Contracting Co. to Max Schaffer, 108 Primrose Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kugel & Saxe, 165 Broadway.....$5,000

WATER ST, 155, s s, 20x52; Maiden Lane, 135 and 137, n e corner of Water St, 52.11x 20x52.8x irregular, Nov. 30; Max Marcus to s w s of Fletcher St, (17); Maiden Lane, 141, e s, 17x— to w s of Fletcher St; Maiden Lane, 143 and 145, n w corner of Front St, (156 and 158,) runs w 68.10 x n 30.4 to s s of Fletcher St (21 to 25) x e 76.11 to Front St x s 79.8 to beginning; Water St, 157 and 159, s w corner of Fletcher St, 40.8x51.9x40.8x50.6, part P. M., Nov. 28; Smith Valley Realty Co-vporation to New Jersey Zinc Co., 55 Wall St, due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & Taft, 40 Wall St.....$400,000

1ST AV, e s, 70.5 ft n of 43d St, 20x150, Nov. 30; United Dressed Beef Co. to Walter and Irving Blumenthal, 1st Av. and 43d St, executors, 4 years; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway.....$40,000

3D AV, 1,677, e s, 50.9 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x70x irregular, Nov. 1; Anna M. Cox individually and extrx., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

4TH AV, 113 to 115, n e corner of 12th St, 103 to 160 East, runs 71.2x e 62x e 122x s 103.3 to 12th St x w 151.3 to beginning, March 1st; People's Realty Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$210,000

8TH AV, e s, 18.11 ft n of 56th St, 18.9x 62.6, Nov. 20; Lillian McConnell to Mae E. MacDonald, Flat Rock, Fort Lee, N. J., and another, 7 years, prior mtg $11,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,000

12TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x102.3, Nov. 30; Courtlandt Palmer to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, 170 East 8t, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

127TH ST, 437 and 439 West, n s, 200.4 ft e of 12th Av, 20.8x100; Mary E. Aug. and Loretta G., Esther C., Josephine A. and Francis S. Hannon, by Mary A. Hannon, guardian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

MOVE RIGHT IN and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $180 cash, balance $18 per month. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

FINE, SMALL FARM.

House and half-acre good farming land; just the place for small family to raise chickens and vegetables; in large town, near depot and trolley; will make price right to party wanting this place on terms of $100 cash and $12 monthly. Small Farm, 283 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small country home, with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$75 cash buys small old house, needing a few repairs, and farming plot; $10 month. by; full price, $1,400; make fine year-round home. Write to Barshad, 219 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

A REAL HOME.—Bargain, very large plot, 9,500 square feet; beautiful shade trees, wonderful lawns; seven large rooms; every convenience; newly and beautifully decorated; parquet floors and hardwood trim; restricted neighborhood; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 3 min. to station; 30 min. to N. Y.; 40 trains daily; price $5,800, small amount of cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 96th St. Phone Greeley 4536.

Montclair.—For sale, 9-room house, all conveniences, forty-five minutes from New York, fifteen from Newark; two railroads; two minutes to station. Y 313 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

61ST ST., 8 EAST.—Attractively furnished 4-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Phone 6058 Plaza.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

73D ST., EAST, (Park Av.)—Beautiful house, every modern convenience, tastefully decorated, extra large rooms; unusual opportunity. Particulars Glaenzer, 264 West 84th St. 2989 Schuyler.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Moving New York, interested renting or purchasing country home, twelve to fifteen rooms; not over thirty miles out, or would consider apartment in city. Y 315 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessee.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment house showing large profits. E. W. Browning, 170 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice factory property two-story brick and frame, 50x100, and shed, 50x80, on lot 100x100, near depot. Terminal convenient to all shipping points; terms to suit; also other building sites for sale cheap. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sacrifice plot 50x123 at Bayside, overlooking the water; a dandy proposition for investment or home; little cash needed. Address A. B., Box 71 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."

For sale or rent.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Plant some of your money on L. I.

Big opportunity for speculation now. Write for my new list of bargains.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.), N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 1 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Acciavin, 80 Malden Lane. John 5047.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ABANDONED FARM, 100 acres, on main road through Long Island; $75 acre, worth double; owner must sell; map and full particulars mailed. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d.) N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 5 large show windows, butcher's icebox, and wall fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

Store, 28 East 33d St., near Madison Av.; large display window; steam heat, hot water.

WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
Agent, 81 Nassau St.

Part of furnished office, prominent building, in financial district; glass top mahogany desks and files; private room and use of stenographer; dignified business. Address S 224 Times Downtown or 'phone Rector 3735.

57th St., West—Store, 20x100, new, between 5th and 6th Avs.; any business excepting dresses, hats, or furs; low rental; no agents; principals only write. Exceptional Opportunity, K 47 Times.

Offices to rent on 43th St.; architect's office; splendid north and side light; contains about 700 square feet; fully equipped and nicely decorated. K 78 Times.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

Floor in new corner building, 5,500 square feet, on 4th Av., in heart of silk district, to sub-let for term of 5 years; if sold quick, M. B. Friend, 608 Marbridge Building.

For showroom only, 1,200 sq. ft., most desirable location on 34th St., for cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; excellent for out-of-town manufacturer. K 72 Times.

Newly furnished private offices; every facility, $16.50 and $40.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Dime, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

TO SUBLET—Half loft; will sell plant, 12 machines and showroom to party subletting half loft. Apply to Butterfly Dress Company, 146 West 26th St., 4th floor.

TO SUBLET.—Unusually desirable office, Astor Trust Building, 42d St. and 5th Av.; about 275 square feet. Inquire Room 906.

48th St., parlor floor and basement, for living and business; separate or together, near 5th Av. Phone 3029 Bryant.

Office, furnished, suitable for physician; good location; reasonable rent. J. W., 134 Times.

Loft, 75x44 deep, elevator, 636 1st Av.; rent $75 per month. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Desirable parlor floor, 53 West 54th St.

Three attractive new offices, furnished or unfurnished; best location. Brett, 501 5th Av.

Loft, part of, wanted, show room privilege; dress house jobbing. T 126 Times.

Store, parlor floor; also skylight studios. 5 West 16th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Artist's studio, strong north light, furnished or partly furnished, from four to five months; references given. R 187 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

86TH ST., (Lexington Av., 168.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH ST. EAST.—Exclusive, beautifully furnished modern two rooms, bath. Murray Hill 3281. Merritt.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases, 4 to 12 rooms. East Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, furnished. Murray Hill 4353, The Falco, 505 5th Av.

BELOW 59TH.—Seven rooms, three baths; very handsomely furnished. Particulars Cornelius 3074.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic housekeeping apartment, complete, $150-$85 a month; references. Gramercy 7252.

EAST SIXTIES.—Unusually attractive duplex furnished apartment, including 4 bedrooms, to rent at a sacrifice. Telephone 1088 Murray Hill.

EAST SIXTIES.—Unusually attractive duplex furnished apartment, including 4 bedrooms, to rent at a sacrifice. Telephone 1088 Murray Hill.

EAST SEVENTIES.—Possession Jan. 1; 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

PARK AV., 446, (Just Off 57th.) — Small apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6145.

PARK AVENUE.—11th floor, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, facing south. Short lease; possession Dec. 1. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

PARK AVENUE.—9 rooms, 3 baths, December to April $2,200. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

SUNNY APARTMENT of distinction in East 60s; 7 rooms, 3 baths; from Jan. 7 for 6 or 8 weeks; maid if desired. Y 258 Times Annex.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in exclusive neighborhood; large living room, morning room; kitchenette, and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2206.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., (Shopping Centre.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $275 monthly. Phone Madison Square 1894. K 3 Times.

167TH ST., 60 WEST.—To rent, unfurnished apartment; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. J. C. W., Box 1329, New York City.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.) — Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual closets; quiet, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Four rooms, two baths, entire floor; beautifully furnished; maid attendance; ideal bachelor quarters; will divide; electricity; telephone service.

40TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service; $40 month.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; also single rooms; electric light; telephone; elevator; also doctor's suite, ground floor, with private bath.

56TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet, at sacrifice, my modern five-room apartment; city steam, unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 W. 58th.

56TH, 57 WEST.—Sunny 2 or 3 rooms, bath, en suite, $60 to $90. La Mar, Plaza 1348.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90, completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for physician, 1st floor; also upper rooms, single, en suite.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette; top floor; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Handsome suite; parlor floor; parlor 25x25, bedroom 24x24; large bath; parquet floors; high class.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, $125. Lewis B. Preston, 175 Broadway. Cortland 7475.

90TH, (West of Broadway.)—High-class elevator apartment, southern exposure, $115. Particulars, call 759 West End Av., corner 97th.

90'S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths; very beautifully furnished. Columbus 3974.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Dec. 5-Jan. 3, charming, sunny 5-room apartment, $75; references imperative. Littlehales, Tel. Riverside 12063.

96TH, 206 WEST.—Modern, artistically furnished 7 rooms; silver, linen; care convenient. Garrett.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—2 large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchen, electricity. Phone Riverside 458.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Handsome furnished apt. for Winter months. Apply Janitor South.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

116TH SUBWAY.—Five rooms, two baths; charmingly furnished; appointment. Columbus 3074.

127TH, (between Riverside-Broadway.)—3 rooms, outside apartment, $60. Phone 5280 Morningside.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchenette.

Attractive location, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive. Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
303 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 856.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly. Phone 4200. Hall boy service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 65th Av. and Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, corner B'way, (2d floor).

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 31 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.—Two large modern rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60. Stuyvesant 2414.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private residence, West nineties, near park; two rooms, kitchen, electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5412.

CAREFULLY selected list of better class; choice locations; rents, $90-$150. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3223 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath; grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, telephone 6570 Morningside.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

COMPLETELY furnished 5-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; Washington Heights; $90; seen by appointment only. Telephone Audubon 8733.

FIVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS, on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished; modern building; front apartment; ready for immediate occupancy; four months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.,
2-3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; hotel service; breakfast served; rents moderate.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments to lease, reasonable; 5, 6, 8 rooms. 41 Convent Av.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

NORTHERN AV., 75, (181st St. Broadway Subway.)—Sublet, newly furnished 3-room apartment, until October; reasonable. St. Nicholas 9024. Archer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (114th St.)—Newly decorated, furnished apartment, 5 rooms, all outside, sunny exposure, 3 baths, large pantry, $75. Sinclair Armstrong, Room 510, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1580.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet, handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano, Victrola. Coyle, phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Completely furnished, 7-room duplex; immediate occupancy; $150 per month. Apt. 34.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 90TH ST.
Sublet large single room and bath.
Also larger suite; complete service.

Apartment house information. Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

TWO ATTRACTIVE 6 ROOM
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
WITH HOTEL CONVENIENCES.
Completely furnished. Hotel and maid service if desired. $150 PER MONTH FOR WINTER SEASON. Southern exposure. References required.
204 WEST 55TH STREET.
(Hotel Woodward Annex.)
Telephone 2000 Circle.

WEST END AV., Convenient 79th.—Handsomely furnished nine-room apartment, tenth floor, $275 month. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

86TH ST., (Lexington Av., 168.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH ST. EAST.—Exclusive, beautifully furnished modern two rooms, bath. Murray Hill 3281. Merritt.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases, 4 to 12 rooms. East Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, furnished. Murray Hill 4353, The Falco, 505 5th Av.

BELOW 59TH.—Seven rooms, three baths; very handsomely furnished. Particulars Cornelius 3074.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic housekeeping apartment, complete, $150-$85 a month; references. Gramercy 7252.

EAST SIXTIES.—Unusually attractive duplex furnished apartment, including 4 bedrooms, to rent at a sacrifice. Telephone 1088 Murray Hill.

EAST SIXTIES.—Unusually attractive duplex furnished apartment, including 4 bedrooms, to rent at a sacrifice. Telephone 1088 Murray Hill.

EAST SEVENTIES.—Possession Jan. 1; 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

PARK AV., 446, (Just Off 57th.) — Small apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6145.

PARK AVENUE.—11th floor, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, facing south. Short lease; possession Dec. 1. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

PARK AVENUE.—9 rooms, 3 baths, December to April $2,200. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

SUNNY APARTMENT of distinction in East 60s; 7 rooms, 3 baths; from Jan. 7 for 6 or 8 weeks; maid if desired. Y 258 Times Annex.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in exclusive neighborhood; large living room, morning room; kitchenette, and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2206.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., (Shopping Centre.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $275 monthly. Phone Madison Square 1894. K 3 Times.

167TH ST., 60 WEST.—To rent, unfurnished apartment; three rooms, kitchen, and bath. J. C. W., Box 1329, New York City.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.) — Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual closets; quiet, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Four rooms, two baths, entire floor; beautifully furnished; maid attendance; ideal bachelor quarters; will divide; electricity; telephone service.

40TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath, service; $40 month.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; also single rooms; electric light; telephone; elevator; also doctor's suite, ground floor, with private bath.

56TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet, at sacrifice, my modern five-room apartment; city steam, unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 W. 58th.

56TH, 57 WEST.—Sunny 2 or 3 rooms, bath, en suite, $60 to $90. La Mar, Plaza 1348.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90, completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for physician, 1st floor; also upper rooms, single, en suite.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette; top floor; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Handsome suite; parlor floor; parlor 25x25, bedroom 24x24; large bath; parquet floors; high class.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, $125. Lewis B. Preston, 175 Broadway. Cortland 7475.

90TH, (West of Broadway.)—High-class elevator apartment, southern exposure, $115. Particulars, call 759 West End Av., corner 97th.

90'S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths; very beautifully furnished. Columbus 3974.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Dec. 5-Jan. 3, charming, sunny 5-room apartment, $75; references imperative. Littlehales, Tel. Riverside 12063.

96TH, 206 WEST.—Modern, artistically furnished 7 rooms; silver, linen; care convenient. Garrett.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—2 large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchen, electricity. Phone Riverside 458.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Handsome furnished apt. for Winter months. Apply Janitor South.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

116TH SUBWAY.—Five rooms, two baths; charmingly furnished; appointment. Columbus 3074.

127TH, (between Riverside-Broadway.)—3 rooms, outside apartment, $60. Phone 5280 Morningside.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchenette.

Attractive location, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive. Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
303 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 856.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly. Phone 4200. Hall boy service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 65th Av. and Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, corner B'way, (2d floor).

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 31 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.—Two large modern rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60. Stuyvesant 2414.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private residence, West nineties, near park; two rooms, kitchen, electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5412.

CAREFULLY selected list of better class; choice locations; rents, $90-$150. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3223 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath; grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, telephone 6570 Morningside.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

COMPLETELY furnished 5-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; Washington Heights; $90; seen by appointment only. Telephone Audubon 8733.

FIVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS, on 72d St., near Broadway; handsomely furnished; modern building; front apartment; ready for immediate occupancy; four months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.,
2-3 rooms, bath; southern exposure; hotel service; breakfast served; rents moderate.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments to lease, reasonable; 5, 6, 8 rooms. 41 Convent Av.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

NORTHERN AV., 75, (181st St. Broadway Subway.)—Sublet, newly furnished 3-room apartment, until October; reasonable. St. Nicholas 9024. Archer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (114th St.)—Newly decorated, furnished apartment, 5 rooms, all outside, sunny exposure, 3 baths, large pantry, $75. Sinclair Armstrong, Room 510, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1580.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet, handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano, Victrola. Coyle, phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

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(Hotel Woodward Annex.)
Telephone 2000 Circle.

WEST END AV., Convenient 79th.—Handsomely furnished nine-room apartment, tenth floor, $275 month. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Brooklyn.

97TH ST., 566.—Two large rooms, bath, private family, well-furnished, including new player piano, telephone; 100 feet from Prospect Park; handy to both subways.

Bronx.

TINTON AV., 1,002-1,005, (Near 165th St.,) Bronx.—$30; ground-floor apartment, 3 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; splendid opportunity for physician and dentist.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $35 to $80.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—2 rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, baths, kitchenette, unfurnished, $900 per annum; furnished, $1,200. Apply Supt., 1,000 Park Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $90.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

95TH, 117 WEST.—Six extra large outside rooms; steam, hot water; $50.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

160TH ST., (corner Edgecombe Av.)—To sublet, apartment, 4 large, sunny, outside rooms, 10th floor, Roger Morris elevator apartment; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—2 rooms and bath, $50; maid service included. Edwards.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (117th.) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl., $65.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST ST., OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 143, (152d.)—7 large outside rooms, 2 baths; sublet, $100.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

THE CLEBURNE,
924 WEST END AV., COR. 105TH ST.
Exceptional apartment of 6 large, sunlit rooms, 2 baths, to sublet for 10 or 22 months, tenant called away. Apply Apartment 52.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Housekeeping apartment wanted, containing three master's bedrooms and two baths, from January to June, in vicinity of Riverside Drive on west side of Park Av. on east side; will pay $200-$300. Address Room 23, 5th floor, 15 Broad St. No agent.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette, for young married couple, by month, between 50th and 100th Sts., west around $50. Mrs. Forth Pepperday, New Rochelle.

FURNISHED apartment of seven rooms and bath, on west side between 80th and 118th Sts., for 3½ months from Dec. 10. Y 260 Times Annex.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Lodging Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 856.

Two, three, or four rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette; west side, uptown; moderate. K 113 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, small, below 59th; $150; immediate. Martin Agency, 3223 Bryant.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment; bank and city references given. Write 759 West End Av.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Portrait painter desires studio with bath, furnished, unfurnished; limit $50. T 124 Times.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 110 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, southern exposure, running water, closets; private family; no other roomers. Stuyvesant 3071.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized rooms; private house; steam heat; references required.

20TH, 122 EAST.—Several large, small rooms in private house; conveniences; refined.

43D, 16 EAST.—Small, also large room; one, two single beds; bath adjacent; steam heat, hot, cold water; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor; sun; electricity; kitchenette; all conveniences; select.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Suite rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 2328 Plaza.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; kitchen privileges; telephone.

88D, 56 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $25 up. Murray Hill 9286.

PARK AV., 70, (near 38th.)—Large, handsome rooms, private bath; $11 up.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; electric lights, steam heat; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2334.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

47TH, 27 WEST.—10 WEST 48TH.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $4, $4.50, $5, $10, $12.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, in attractive, quiet home; room and bath.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; permanent; references.

52D ST., 246 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant front suite, parlor, bedroom, and private bath; business men or couple.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, running water, also two rooms and bath for gentlemen; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room, running water; $6; private house; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 338 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, all conveniences. Inquire elevator boy.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or studio; furnished or unfurnished; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; southern exposure; 3, 4 gentlemen; maid; private entrance. Columbus 8218. Carter.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Refined residence; newly renovated rooms; modern conveniences; references. 8836 Columbus.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, bath, suitable for business or sleeping; other rooms, newly furnished.

69TH, 142 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, sunny room, charming apartment, exclusive neighborhood; references. Rouss.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome large room; all conveniences; private telephone; refined home.

70TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9039.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cosy, large, front room in private French family.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; private bath; steam, electricity; other rooms.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

74ST, 251 WEST. — Beautifully appointed, sunny suite; exclusive neighborhood; references. 426 Columbus.

71ST ST., 124 WEST.
One large room; southern exposure.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

78D, 108 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room, southern exposure, hot, cold water.

73D, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining or separate, bathroom floor; references.

74TH, 5 WEST. — Large and small rooms, with breakfast, in modern private residence.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner; suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large room, kitchenette; also small front room.

76TH, 158 WEST—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent; suitable for business; $25 per month.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; well heated, electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST. — Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New and ready for guests Dec. 1; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, clean room, next bath; quiet, high-class house; $4.50.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Single rooms; home comforts; references required; private residence. 6584 Schuyler.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4, $8, $12.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antoine.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, facing Park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; steam heat; service; modern home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, sunny room, private bath, lavatory, electricity.

81ST ST, 110 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, one flight, $10; single, $4.50; electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, connecting bath; modern conveniences; table board.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful newly furnished, decorated b

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN, (28,) draft exempt; over eight years' experience architectural, steel, terra cotta, sheet metal drafting; technical graduate. R 95 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Ten years' experience on design, detailing, small, general, intricate machinery, tools, excellent tracer, desires position. G 154 Times.

ELEVATOR RUNNER, 23, wishes position; experienced; references; $15. Mayer, 3o Morningside Av.

EXECUTIVE, thorough business and sales experience, buying and selling, wishes to connect with manufacturer or contractor; accustomed handling large force men. G 156 Times.

EXPORT.

Energetic young man, recently returned from abroad, familiar with all the details of export and import, knows European and Far Eastern conditions, conversant in French, Russian, English, Scandinavian, and German languages, seeks connection with progressive concern in any capacity, where ability and initiative will warrant a future. Reply to S 229 Times Downtown.

GROOM.—Middle-aged, sober, respectable, reliable man; position as groom; has held positions with gentlemen in Spain and England; must be private family; references. E. Shea, 317 West 14th St.

HONEST MAN, 45 years in city, up to date, circumspect, convincing personality, needs employment; not particular; custodian, demonstrator, messenger, watchman. Decker, 317 West 142d St.

MAN, reliable, Lutheran parentage, steady work. T 108 Times.

MANAGER-SALESMAN.

Exceptionally high-grade man available; educated; refined; capable executive; Christian; American; war necessitates change; banking connections; highest references. K 289 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN or corporation wishing to replace employe who has entered Government service can obtain services of accountant and systematizer, with executive and managerial ability; applicant desires employment only for period of the war, which makes advantageous arrangement for concern wishing to hold position open for original employe. T 116 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive; wide experience; open for engagement Jan. 1; expert accountant, corporation experience. Y 307 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 32, clean-cut, recognized as leading salesman by largest automobile manufacturer; will consider proposition of merit, where real future is assured; must show income upward of $5,000. G 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—Practical experience; would like to connect with concern where ability and energy would be appreciated; best references. Box 13, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN or sales manager, 8 years' manufacturing experience; good education; reliable. G 161 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position with reliable concern; any line. T 104 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Dictaphone; 7 years' experience; initiative; $20. N. H., 104 East 14th.

SPANISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR.—Acquainted with technical terms; correspondence. N. Box 90, 200 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, twelve years' experience, college education, thoroughly competent, adaptability, highly recommended, employed seeks reputable connections. S 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, desires shorthand or typewriting work; any amount; owns machine. Soden, 386 East 161st St. Phone Melrose 6950.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Experienced; has spare time evenings; typewriting at home. B 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; commercial, technical, or legal; $20. T 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; bright; energetic young man; Christian. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, efficient, sales ability; excellent bond, references. Hinton, 34 West 65th.

STENOGRAPHER. (18.)—Christian; 2 years' experience; salary $12. Locker. 317 E. 90th.

TIME CLERK or similar position. Address 332 Times, 2 Rector St.

TIMEKEEPER.—Has thorough knowledge of construction; best credentials; will travel. R 153 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; city, country houses, grounds, furnace; capable, reliable; American; healthy; neat, handy; temperate; moderate wages; 18 years' references. "American," S 211 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Interpret Spanish, English and vice versa; catalogues a specialty. Salcido, Cortlandt 3007, Columbus 9051.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER?

I have business education; can write ads., run office, keep books, sell; good appearance; age 21. B 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23,) college graduate, exempt, speaks Spanish, French, capable correspondent, office worker, knowledge statistics, well recommended, practical, adaptable, resourceful, seeks employment. B 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian American, age 25, aggressive, not afraid to tackle hard proposition; formerly in business myself; experienced buyer, salesman, and correspondent. S 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, typist, correspondent, first-class, ten years' business experience, highest references, desires position afternoons and evenings or both; reasonable salary. R 197 Times.

YOUNG MAN, aged 26, draft exempt, seeks connection with progressive concern; experienced bookkeeper, credits, collections, correspondence, general office manager, &c. S 220 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years old; Yale graduate; two years' business experience as assistant to President of large corporation; licensed aviator; best references. G 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, seeks connection with mercantile house; two years' general experience in shirt house. Address Isidor K., 189 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, recently returned from France, college education, executive and selling ability, desires connection; interview solicited. S 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes to associate with high-class commercial or financial concern where energy, effort, and results will be rewarded by a permanent future. R 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) exempt, selling and clerical experience, desires position with reputable concern offering advancement. B 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, intelligent, ambitious, desires position with reliable concern offering advancement; excellent references; salary $16. T 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, 3 years' experience mercantile house, capable, desires position where he can advance. S 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, exempt, 3 years' experience cloak, suit, stock, and shipping; thoroughly adaptable; well recommended. G 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, 23, exempt; general business experience; anything. A Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, good at figures, seeks office position; neat, respectable. A. F., 100 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires permanent position, any capacity. B 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, office experience, seeks clerical position with advancement. B 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19), knowledge bookkeeping, desires position with mercantile house. R 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) fluent English, French, Spanish, typist, desires position. G 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat appearance; clerical, stock, and sales departments. T 106 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply to Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., New York City.

ADVERTISING AGENCY needs girl experienced in checking newspapers or press printing. Call at 8 A. M., R. E. James Advertising Agency, 110 West 19th St.

BILLING CLERK, machine operator, for factory office of Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. K 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; good and steady position to one who qualifies to work either in Long Island City or New York City. Globe Thread, 147 Spring St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE RUBBER COMPANY, situated at Akron, Ohio, has a number of openings in its organization for live, wideawake, and aggressive Accounting and Clerical Employes; we want such employes who are capable of development, initiative, and assuming responsibility.

In reply please give full particulars as to past experience, salary earned, name of employers, and age, and for males whether or not subject to draft. All communications will be treated as confidential.

Professional "job hunters" need not apply.

Car fare will be advanced to Akron.

HOLLERITH OR POWERS PUNCHERS,

We can use 6 competent female punchers; to those who can produce 3,000 cards per day we will pay $60.00 per month; 4,000 cards per day, $70.00 per month and up.

HOLLERITH AND POWERS TABULATING AND SORTING MACHINES.

6 female operators also for this work.

ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A man mechanically inclined who has had experience in factory cost work and who knows how to get the most out of his help and can devise short-cuts in obtaining information compiled through the Hollerith and Powers Machines.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.

For this position we want 4 men—not necessarily trained accountants, but those who possess the necessary qualifications to fit them for such a position after a period of six months' training in our organization; men of the type who will work just as faithfully on their own behalf as they will under the eye of their superior.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in New York about Dec. 10.

Y 311 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER. — LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN HAS POSITION OPEN FOR A LEDGER CLERK WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE. K 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, with a small manufacturing concern; must be competent. Apply, stating experience and salary required, C. B., 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; familiar trial balance; permanent. David Esterson, 49 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; competent; American; references; $1,200. B 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced double entry, trial balance; $15. Call 11 A. M., 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced girl. Call Brown Advertising Agency, Inc., 110 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply Levy, Stern & Treifeld, Inc., 136 West 25th.

CARETAKER physician's office; couple, husband employed; rooms and small salary. 8,136 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID wanted; must be first-class and willing to assist with waiting; must have best of references; country; later Palm Beach. Call 11 to 2, Hotel St. Regis, 55th St. and 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE wanted. Apply 421 Henderson Av., near Bard Av., New Brighton, S. I. Phone 36 W, West New Brighton.

CLERKS.—For office of large chain grocery concern; good chance for advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. J. J. M., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

CLERK. — High school graduate, age 20, wanted by large corporation; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., P. O. Station D.

COMPANION for backward young girl and mother's helper in small family in suburbs; refined, capable woman; a good home; $30. Telephone 6584 Cortlandt.

DESIGNER on white lingerie petticoats. Western house desirous of connecting with smart woman who understands the manufacture and designing of popular-priced white lingerie petticoats; must be willing to come to Cleveland; address by letter only, stating experience, qualifications, and salary desired; interview will be granted if interested. Walter A. Goldsmith, Hotel Biltmore.

DESIGNER.—On decorative linens. Call after 11 A. M., D. Inernan & Co., 124 West 24th St.

GIRLS for clerical work in Bronx office of large grocery concern; those living in Bronx preferred; state age, experience and salary expected. H. J. S., P. O. Box 230, New York City.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and stock work; experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. K 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS familiar with printing wanted in the finishing department of American Bank Note Co. at their Bronx plant.

GIRLS to address envelopes, rapid penmen wanted. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

GIRL.—Assistant in filing department of large corporation, K., P. O. Box 1,548, N. Y.

GIRL for newspaper office; willing to learn; salary $6. Office 209, 320 5th Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Business people; small apartment; sleep home. 305 West 45th St., 6F.

HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of children, cleaning school building, &c.; orphanage, near city; boarding, lodging, $35 monthly. Call between 7-8 Tuesday evening at 470 West 146th St., city.

LADIES' MAID wanted; competent; not over 40; must be good packer, sewer, and thoroughly understand all duties of a maid; country; later Palm Beach. Call 11 to 2, Hotel St. Regis, 55th St. and 5th Av.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $8 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 3677, or call 620 West 122d St.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS WORK WITH WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE, TO START AT ONCE. R 196 TIMES.

NURSE or mother's helper, experienced, assist care three boys and light upstairs housework; pleasant suburban home; Elizabeth, N. J.; wages $35; state details, references; letter. Address L. I. W., 46 South St., N. Y. C.

NURSE, part time, to care for baby during afternoons. Telephone Audubon 7500, Apt. 32, between 9 and 10 and 2:30 and 3:30.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse wanted; city references. Apply 4E, 103 East 86th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—To be generally useful in busy office, with knowledge of plug switchboard and able to use typewriter preferred; salary $9 to $12 week. Apply by letter or call with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for small publication; some knowledge of typewriting; good English education; unquestionable references as to character. Address R 186 Times.

OFFICE and clerical work girls, 15-20 years of age, for office in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

SALESWOMEN,

We require experienced saleswomen for our

BOOK,
STATIONERY,
GLOVE,
NECKWEAR,
AND TOY

departments; congenial surroundings and permanent positions to those that qualify.

Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESLADY, experienced, one with fur experience preferred; write, stating experience and salary; must be able to furnish a $500 bond. K 38 Times.

SALESLADY, experienced, for Washington Heights music store; reference required. B 250 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Live wires for widely advertised dress line, on commission, for East Coast, Middle West, South, and city; A1 salespeople only need apply; state full particulars. K 118 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.—EXPERIENCED IN MILLINERY PREFERRED; PERMANENT. T 118 TIMES.

STENCIL CUTTER, experienced Elliot machine. Address, giving experience, references, salary expected, L. W., Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS who read and liked "Every Week" can easily earn extra Christmas money for a few lunch hour moments; we will pay you $25 commission for securing only 25 members in well-known reading club; you collect nothing. Write for particulars, giving your office address, to O. R. Leeds, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, industrious, capable, neat; bring references; excellent position; take Queensboro subway to Rawson St. station. The Orseniga Co., Hallman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright young lady of good address, thoroughly experienced, well recommended, wanted as general assistant; good salary to start and advancement if proven dependable. S 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in large publishing house, bright, experienced; surroundings most congenial; hours 9 to 5, until noon on Saturdays. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education and salary expected. S 193 Times.

NURSE, part time, to care for baby during afternoons. Telephone Audubon 7500, Apt. 32, between 9 and 10 and 2:30 and 3:30.

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STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant in downtown ladies' specialty store; hours 8:30 to 6 P. M.; must be quick and accurate at figures; state age and experience. S 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter (Remington) and Switchboard Operator, familiar with advertising business; state age, reference; salary $15. S 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position. City Real Estate Corp., 347 Fifth Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for factory office of Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. K 114 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER. — Assistant, typewriting room; permanent position. Address Box 96, Station W, Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY to assist in general office work; must understand typewriting. Address, in own handwriting, stating previous experience and salary expected; permanent position. Y 316 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, $20, $18. Stenographer, dictaphone operator, $18; downtown position. Commercial, $75 monthly. Stenographer, hotel position, $50 monthly, (meals.) Many commercial positions, $15, $12. Double entry bookkeepers, $18. Assistant bookkeeper, Brooklyn, $14. Bookkeeper, stenographer, Brooklyn, $15. Assistant bookkeepers, uptown and downtown, $10. Typists, file clerk, $50 monthly, downtown. Typist, general assistant, $12, uptown. Office assistants, $8. No registration fee.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 20 Vesey.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

HEAD BILL CLERK.—To take charge of 18 to 20 bill clerks; Remington machine, must be experienced in billing and have initiative and executive ability; salary $20 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $12, $9; others; typists, bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

SALESWOMEN, $35; bookkeepers; stenographers; clerks, (ledger,) statistical, bill, (Remington.) Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

F. X. GOGGIN'S AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free. Many superior office positions.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 557 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

EARN $3,000 TO $15,000 YEARLY

As Drugless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition terms. Special rates by request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022, 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in 2 years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

COMPLETE typewriting course, qualify in four weeks; demand exceeds supply. Clark Typewriting School, 5 Beekman St., Room 827.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH, French, and German instruction by experienced teacher. Miss Bondy, 164 East 89th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Progressive manufacturer, located in North Jersey, is looking for a middle-aged man, thoroughly experienced as an accountant; the opportunity is unlimited to a man with new ideas and a thorough business training; send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience and salary expected. D. R., 236 Times Downtown.

ADMITTING CLERK for hospital in Brooklyn, experienced; salary, $45 per month and meals. B H 271 Times Downtown.

AISLE MANAGERS.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., Newark, N. J., require the immediate services of aisle managers; this is not a holiday position, but a permanent connection with good salary to those who qualify. Apply at superintendent's office either by mail or in person.

A LARGE RUBBER COMPANY, situated at Akron, Ohio, has a number of openings in its organization for live, wideawake, and aggressive Accounting and Clerical Employes; we want such employes who are capable of development, initiative, and assuming responsibility.

In reply please give full particulars as to past experience, salary earned, name of employers, and age, and for males whether or not subject to draft. All communications will be treated as confidential.

Professional "job hunters" need not apply.

Car fare will be advanced to Akron.

HOLLERITH OR POWERS PUNCHERS.

We can use 6 competent female punchers; to those who can produce 3,000 cards per day we will pay $60.00 per month; 4,000 cards per day, $70.00 per month and up.

HOLLERITH AND POWERS TABULATING AND SORTING MACHINES.

6 female operators also for this work.

ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A man mechanically inclined who has had experience in factory cost work and who knows how to get the most out of his help and can devise short-cuts in obtaining information compiled through the Hollerith and Powers Machines.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.

For this position we want 4 men—not necessarily trained accountants, but those who possess the necessary qualifications to fit them for such a position after a period of six months' training in our organization; men of the type who will work just as faithfully on their own behalf as they will under the eye of their superior.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in New York about Dec. 10.

Y 311 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for city trade paper; getting out special war issue; steady job for producer; prompt and liberal commission. K 308 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must understand double entry bookkeeping; state length of experience and in what kinds of business. S 225 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for purchasing agent; familiar with pipe fittings, tools, &c. Address J. F. F., P. O. Box 269, Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young man; permanent place; state salary required. S 206 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK

in large wall paper house; experienced in this line preferred. Robert Graves Co., 3d Av. and 35th St., South Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, must be thoroughly competent, over 25 years of age, able to use typewriter; knowledge of stenography desirable but not essential; references must stand closest scrutiny; salary $25 a week. Apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 35 to 40; must be experienced and competent to pass on credits and handle office details. Address, stating age, salary expected, present employment, and telephone number. B 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) with executive ability; capable of taking full charge; one with knowledge of photo-engraving business preferred. K 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; age 30 to 40, for wrapping paper house; must be well posted in the line; first-class references required. T 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced; state salary wanted, references. S 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for large retail furniture house; must be quick and accurate; give age, references, and salary expected. Box B, 3,013 3d Av.

BOY.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT LINE, TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. OPPORTUNITY, 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for office work in large manufacturing concern; advancement assured to bright, industrious boy; call at once with references; Mr. Handy, De La Vergne Machine Co., foot East 138th St.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. K 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 13 years of age, to do general office work in downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. B 258 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and do general office work; good opportunity with chemical exporting company. Apply Frank Hemingway, Inc., 115 Broadway.

BOY in office of a large insurance company; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

BOY, 16-18, wholesale hosiery, for stock; good chance for advancement. Emco Hosiery Co., 303 5th Av., Room 500.

BOYS 15 to 18 for shipping and assembling department in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton.

BOYS.—Run errands, also make themselves generally useful in shipping department; good chance for advancement. Call 8 E. 22d.

BOYS wanted to handle stock in woolens. Apply store, 38 West 21st St.

BUYER for house furnishings, toys, suitcases, and kindred lines, wanted in resident buyers' office; no attention paid unless salary stated, and where last employed. K 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, competent working chauffeur; best references required; good home; little night work; country. Apply 9 A. M. Dec. 4, American Mfg. Co., Nobel and West Sts., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Analytical chemist; one with experience in ferro alloys preferred; should not be liable to draft within a year; excellent opening for good worker; state salary wanted, age, experience, schooling. Y 314 Times Annex.

CLERK with railroad station experience; O. S. D. and claims work; salary $80 per month; permanent; good opportunity for right man. S 202 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted as clerk; state age, experience, salary. B 244 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—We have two vacancies for installment collectors. If you want a permanent position, with a good chance for advancement, call between 10 and 12 A. M. only, 3 West 29th, Room 801; salary $2.25 per day to start.

COLLECTORS.—Security required; guaranteed good salary and expenses; fine appearance and some experience essential. K 112 Times.

COLLECTOR, young man, for large furniture house; salary $12 per week steady position. Write, giving age and references. E., 3,013 3d Av.

COLLEGE MEN wanted, or men who have equivalent of college education, for special financial work; this is no book proposition; we will train several such men in our business, paying them a salary and commission; we want only clean-cut, aggressive young fellows, who can furnish gilt-edged references; your letter of application must convince us that you measure up to our requirements. Chas. Young, 6 Wall St., New York.

DRAFTSMEN.

EXPERIENCED STRUCTURAL STEEL DESIGNERS AND MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE, WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium weight machinery on continuous work; desirable openings for capable men. In answering outline general experience, states age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. A. A., 125 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, structural steel, wanted at once; men with experience on mill building work preferred; give age, nationality, education, experience and salary expected; location New York City. K 111 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced designer, for detail work on automatic machinery; must be an American. Apply at the Riegel Sack Company, Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMAN, (architectural,) capable of supervising alterations; state experience, compensation expected. G 164 Times.

DRAFTSMEN with experience in locomotive work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. K 281 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Position requires young man, technical graduate, with ability to control and handle man; must have had some laboratory and testing experience along electrical lines; first rate opportunity; send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience and salary expected. R. D., 239 Times Downtown.

FLOUR

salesman, thoroughly experienced in the flour business and well acquainted with jobbers and large consumers, wanted by commission house; good salary and advancement to right party; state details. S 290 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING LEATHER JEWELRY CASES, BOTH IN COVERING & LINING, ALSO GOLD TOOLING; NONE BUT THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED REPLY. SALARY $25; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. K 107 TIMES.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES to join newly organized west side Zionist Club. Friends of Palestine, social and literary, communicate Mr. Bert Herrman, 53 West 90th.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GREENHUT COMPANY

requires a number of thoroughly experienced COMPLAINT TRACERS. Apply Employment Office.

JAPAN MAKER.—A large varnish manufacturer requires first-class baking Japan maker; one who can make high grade as well as cheap japans. Address Y 309 Times Annex.

MACHINE DESIGNERS

on automatic machinery, to develop and draft automatic machines for large airplane manufacturer.

See Mr. Sullivan at the

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Take South Broad car at Elizabeth to Brunswick Av.

MANAGER, first class, capable of conducting ladies' specialty store in large city, New York State; wonderful opportunity for good man. Call care Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th St., between 9 and 11:30.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. — Absolutely first-class detailer on small tool work; one capable to develop into designer preferred; steady work; 44-hour week. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by dry goods commission house; experienced in keeping stock books, quick and accurate at figures; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST.—Man with experience; salary begin, $20. Apply Room 406, 258 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Good opportunity offered intelligent office boy with some experience; $7 to start; state age, experience. B 249 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, over 16, for export house; $30 monthly. Y 317 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable man, 25, experienced in supervising the detail of sales office. Apply Rhodes, 162 William St.

PHOTOGRAPHER and printer; high-class commercial work; permanent; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PORTER.—HONEST, STRONG, WILLING, HARD WORKER; USED TO EARLY HOURS; WITH EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE PRODUCE BUSINESS PREFERRED; TOTAL ABSTAINER. BEST OF REFERENCE REQUIRED; SALARY, $18. STEADY. G 162 TIMES.

PROMINENT shirt manufacturer requires competent man to keep records and classify purchases and sales; must be experienced in this or similar kind of work; one who has been employed in similar institution will be preferred; steady position and good salary for the right party. When applying state experience, references, and salary expected. K 266 Times Downtown.

RIGGERS WANTED.

MEN EXPERIENCED ON HEAVY MACHINERY; 10 HOURS PER DAY, 45C. PER HOUR; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME AND SUNDAY WORK. APPLY BABCOCK & WILCOX CO., 47TH ST. GATE, BAYONNE, N. J.

SALESMAN

to represent established company manufacturing steel specialty line; liberal commissions; leads, backed up by advertising and intensive co-operation; exceptional opportunities for men of proven records; either FULL TIME OR SIDE LINE; experience not absolutely essential, but preference given to those familiar with and calling on the iron, wooden and cotton industries, cutting up trade, industrial plants, manufacturers and hotels; give full particulars in first communication. K 23 Times.

SALESMEN. — New York manufacturers, large producers of a splendid line of petticoats from $9 to $30 per dozen, require salesmen selling allied line to dry goods and specialty trade on a strictly 10% commission basis for the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Pacific Coast, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Ohio; also for New England States; the line consists of stock of twenty numbers and is backed by unusual merits and service; is favorably known from coast to coast; only men who appreciate square dealings and are to work on a need apply; give references and present line carried; confidential; splendid side line opportunity for a resident man covering surrounding territory. K 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—We need a few salesmen of integrity, force, and character, with proven selling records for positions where ability will lead to rapid promotion; must be at least 25 years of age; leads and all possible co-operation given; commission basis, with drawing account. M. B., 58 Times.

SALESMEN to travel Eastern States; must be between ages 25 and 45, of character and education, and come well recommended; thorough training given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced salesman who is acquainted with manufacturers of cloaks and suits, also dresses, to sell a superior fashion service direct from Paris on a popular-price basis; application will be treated as confidential; from those who have had actual experience in selling fashion services; there is opportunity for advancement and promotion; salary or commission. K 120 Times.

SALESMEN TO CALL ON AUTOMOBILE OWNERS.—For men of energy and enthusiasm we have a big proposition in a high-grade accessory that the law makes a necessity; experience desirable, but not necessary; we fully instruct our men; call today; your income on commission basis starts tomorrow. E. S. Ferry, District Manager, Super-Lighting Company, Inc., 1,834 Broadway.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Experienced, to cover Middle West, with popular priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats, also man for Missouri, Kan., and Nebraska, and another for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. K 51 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. G 20 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have four men interviewing clerks, stenographers, and bookkeepers in the office district; we will average from $40 to $86 a week on commission regularly; we have one vacancy for man of considerable selling experience. O. R. Leeds, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER wanted; young man to take charge of sales and development work with papeterie manufacturing company; experience in building papeterie lines desirable; splendid opportunity for man with initiative, resourcefulness, and enterprise. Y 276 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; permanent; $20 commission on $40 and 50% earning $60 to $80 weekly, commission basis; age 25 to 45. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 2 to 4; references required. Room 506, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMEN

to carry line of popular-priced children's white dresses; commission basis only; all territories open; no objections carry kindred line. Princely Dress Manufacturing Co., 30 West 24th St.

SALESMAN, to carry as side line new patented self-closing tobacco pouch; a boon to soldier or civil

RENEW AGITATION FOR POOLING COAL

Advocates of Federal Distribution Urge It to Relieve Rail Congestion.

NO ACTION BY WAR COUNCIL

Roads Move Fuel Rapidly as Question of Priority Waits, but Shortage Is Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Agitation for pooling and distribution of the nation's coal supply under Government control and the curtailment of nonessential industries by some plan which would not force too abrupt a readjustment of business and labor conditions increased today after the new War Council met and adjourned without taking definite steps to give preference in transportation to certain commodities such as coal and coke, livestock and foods, and Government supplies.

Several of the members, including H. C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, were absent from the first session of the council. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, expressed their views and the problem was referred back to Judge Lovett. Another session of the council will be held on Thursday.

A tentative priority agreement which would give preference in the allotment of cars to livestock and perishable foods, Government supplies, public utilities, munition plants, steel and shipbuilding industries, and coal and coke has been prepared and will be put into effect soon if the voluntary efforts of the railroads fail to solve the problem and no more effective plan is put forward.

Confronted by this situation officials who are in favor of regional pooling of coal and coke under a plan by which the Government would buy the entire output, resell, and distribute it, have put their best foot forward and submitted it as the surest way to relieve congestion on the railroad systems and proper apportionment of the supply. By this means, it is argued, the Government would have an absolute check on all the coal and coke of the country, and could direct its sale and movement so that essential industries would be supplied.

That there will necessarily be a curtailment of supply to some of the nonessential industries—although how far this program will have to be carried out is problematical—is no longer seriously denied in the face of Dr. Garfield's statement that the shortage for the calendar year of 1917 will be approximately 50,000,000,000 tons.

The request made by Dr. Garfield on the operators that certain classified industries receive preference in the shipment of coal will have that effect if faithfully carried out, as the nonessentials must scramble for the surplus. Backers of the Government pooling system argued that curtailment by means of supplying the essentials first could be made much more effective if their recommendations were carried out.

Up to this time Dr. Garfield's request has been the most decisive action taken, and there has not appeared an official or board or department willing to shoulder the responsibility of directing that certain industries be shut down or curtailed by a specific order, which the railroads would be forced to obey to the letter. It is improbable that action more severe than the Garfield request, or possibly a priority order embodying the same essentials, with some additions, will be taken at this time. The question, however, is far from settled. Conditions may force the hands of officials before long and rigid curtailment take the place of the present methods.

The unsettled situation of today in regard to preference of shipment has resulted in confusion of opinion and action because of priority requests and protests from various quarters. Meantime, however, the statement was made at the Fuel Administration today that pending a decision by Director of Priority Lovett on Dr. Garfield's request that coal and coke receive priority, the coal and coke were moving with gratifying rapidity as a result of action taken voluntarily by the railroads.

That nonessential industries might feel the effect of Dr. Garfield's request to coal operators that certain essential needs be furnished first in making shipments from the mines was not denied.

The Food Administration, it was learned today, also had taken into its own hands as early as Oct. 29 the matter of moving cattle from drought-stricken districts in Texas and New Mexico and by a request on the railroads had obtained 1,400 cars, despite the fact that no official order had come from the Priority Board. After this feat was accomplished the State Railroad Commission of Texas sent a formal letter of thanks to the Priority Board, which came to it as something of a surprise.

Cars also have been obtained independently by the transportation division of the Food Administration, the head of which is Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fe Railroad, for the rapid movement of bananas and other perishable foods after their arrival at Southern points.

Fuel Administrator Garfield today exercised his power to direct coal shipments to specific plants by ordering a supply to the du Pont Powder Company, which is manufacturing vast quantities of powder and other explosives for the Government. The demand was made upon the coal operators supplying the plant, with the warning that it was obligatory and would be enforced.

GAIN IN OCTOBER EXPORTS.

Exceeded September Figures by $86,000,000—Imports Fall Off.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—October exports of $542,000,000, reported today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, brought the total for the ten months to $5,140,000,000, an increase of $706,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1916. The October figures exceeded those for September by $86,000,000.

Imports of $221,000,000 in October showed a decrease of $15,000,000 as compared with the preceding month, but the ten months' total of $2,504,000,000 exceeded those of the first ten months of 1916 by $494,000,000. The decrease for October was explained by the fact that 76 per cent. of the imports for that month were duty free.

DR. MUSSEY RESIGNS POST AT COLUMBIA

Assistant Professor of Economics Follows Dr. Beard in Retirement From Faculty.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon announcement was made of the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Raymond Henry Mussey, Assistant Professor of Economics of Barnard College.

No statement was forthcoming from the Trustees as to the cause of his resignation, and Professor Mussey, at his home at Croton, refused to talk. It was reported, however, on good authority that the resignation was voluntary, and that it was tendered by way of supplementing the resignation of Professor Charles A. Beard as a protest against the dismissal of Professors Cattell and Dana. Professor Mussey is a warm friend of Dr. Beard. He has been active in the affairs of the Academy of Political Science, and took part in arranging the program of the convention at Long Beach, L. I., last May, which caused some remark because of the alleged pacifist and pro-German trend of many of the speeches.

Professor Mussey had been connected with Columbia University for seventeen years, and had considerable personal popularity with his colleagues and with undergraduates.

EDITOR FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

James Reilly of Wall Street Journal Fell While Seeking Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 3.—James Reilly, managing editor of The Wall Street Journal, was found unconscious today in the hall of his home here, where he is believed to have been in a comatose condition for three or four days. His wife was away for her health when he came to his house last Thursday, intending to leave on the following day for Washington. On Saturday it was noticed at the telephone office that his telephone had been off the receiver for some time, and a notice to this effect was placed under the door. This morning a second notice was put there.

Later a woman employed to take care of the house found Reilly fully dressed and apparently dead. She found he was breathing, however, and a physician who examined him said he was suffering from an attack of vertigo.

It is supposed that, feeling himself about to be overcome, Mr. Reilly tried to telephone, but became unconscious and fell while he was trying to call for help. He was taken to the Paterson General Hospital, where it was said tonight that he was improving rapidly.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Small enamel watch with small circle of diamonds, black and white enamel chain with pearls; lost in taxi, between Waldorf and Metropolitan Opera House, about 2:30 P. M.; liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Black fox tail from scarf, Sunday night, between the Hippodrome, Gray drugstore subway entrance or in subway between Times Square and Grand Central Station. Reward. Telephone West Brighton 8023M.

LOST.—Gold oval knot pin, forget-me-not, enameled in blue, small diamond in centre, on Broadway, between 39th St. and Maxine Elliott Theatre, between 5 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.; reward for return. B 251 Times Downtown.

LOST.—On 5:30 P. M. car from New Rochelle to subway, 229th St., Monday, Dec. 3, lady's gold open-face watch; monogram on back. Reward if returned to 116 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 3020-J Mount Vernon.

LOST.—Muff of skunk fur, either Cathedral Parkway station (southbound) or on train, about 5 o'clock, Dec. 3. Reward if returned to Cortyright, 261 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch; initials M. R. P. Call or phone between 9 and 6, Pennock, 69 East 59th. Plaza 6004. Reward.

LOST.—Fur coat, taken from "Greenwich Village" Lunch at Hero Land, Tuesday night; reward of $50 and no questions asked. Return to Room 1502, 18 East 41st St.

LOST.—Onyx and diamond earring in Pennsylvania Station or between Torresdale, Penn., and New York. Return to Room 801, 37 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST.—Between 59th and Madison Av., 57th and Lexington, lady's oval gold wrist watch. $10 reward for return to Gorsline School, 708 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Brooch, diamond, crescent; Staten Island, subway, Metropolitan Opera House; liberal reward. Eugene Schwartz, 684 Broadway, 4th floor.

LOST.—Coral cameo ring, also diamond ring, Saturday, in ladies' washroom, Hotel Biltmore; reward. Communicate with Y 299 Times Annex.

LOST.—In or about Hotel Biltmore, black sealskin stole, 1¼ yards long, 1 foot wide; liberal reward. Return cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Gold watch; "S. A. H."; reward; Saturday night, between 3d St. and 2d Av. and 44th and Broadway. Nurses' Club, 152 East 45th.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Sunday, initials A. L. S., in neighborhood of Aeolian Hall. Return to J. B. Starkey, The Morning Telegraph. Reward.

LOST.—Tuesday, plain large silver mesh bag, containing several dollar bills and keys; reward. Graydon, 37 East 38th St.

LOST.—Hudson seal scarf, Friday evening, Criterion Theatre; reward. K. B. Spencer, phone Circle 3717.

LOST.—Neck fur, in taxi, Friday night, 44th St. or Lexington Av.; reward. Hill's Studio, 580 5th Av.

LOST.—At Hero Land, in ladies' room on ground floor, Kolinsky neckpiece; reward. Mrs. A. D. Wolf, 137 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—$100 reward for five packages surgical instruments for base hospital, stolen Nov. 30 by imposter. K 84 Times.

LOST.—Letter credit; appropriate reward without questioning. Bronson, Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway.

LOST.—Gray velvet knitting bag, Broadway car, Sunday. F. Douglas, 265 West 81st.

LOST.—Signet ring, Rialto Theatre, Sunday night. Reward. F 499 Times Annex.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond cross pin; reward. J. P. S., 133 Times.

LOST.—Fur scarf, on Columbus Av., 81st, 83d; reward. Le Hun, 131 West 81st.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Cross fox fur, Bedford Av., Coney Island, Saturday night. Ida Rothburg, 469 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. Bedford 4008.

$100 REWARD

Return diamond barpin, 8 square cut diamonds set in platinum, marked Nov. 28, between Grand Central Palace and West 68th St.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, Chinchilla fur muff, lined gray satin, Sunday noon, between 46th St. and 49th St., on Madison Av. Return to 865 Park Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Brindle bulldog, male. Return to 102 West St., Brooklyn, and receive reward. Telephone 8755J, Flatbush.

Reward for an Impostor

The New York Times offers $25 reward for the arrest and conviction of an alleged subscription solicitor calling himself C. Bibbs. He is fraudulently using blanks of the New York Publishing Co., soliciting subscriptions for The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. He was at Reading, Pa., Nov. 21, previously had operated in New York State, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He is described as follows: Age, about 20; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 125 to 130, complexion, light; wore dark suit, plaid cap, pinch back overcoat. Claims to be working for a prize college offer.

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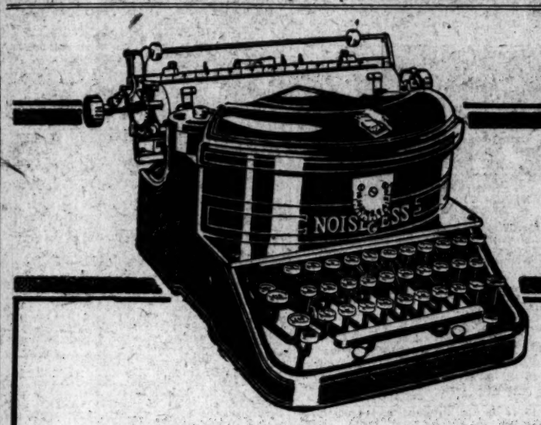

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